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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2071)

Name of Candidate	Shoham Tebeniwal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	995991
Center	online	Date	02/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are arguments that bills of national importance should be placed before the Inter-State Council prior to their introduction in the Parliament. Discuss in light of the issues that have been observed in the passage of bills in the Parliament in recent times. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विधेयकों को संसद में पुरःस्थापित किए जाने से पहले अंतर-राज्य परिषद के समक्ष रखा जाना चाहिए। हाल के दिनों में संसद में विधेयकों के पारित होने के दौरान अवलोकित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian constitution envisage a federal structure and Schedule 7 provides for distinct legislative powers of union and state legislatures. However, recent bills/Acts like NEET-UG uniformization, farm laws have created demand for more consultation with states

Key Issues observed

1. Limited discussion on bills – In 2021 Parliament, 18 bills were passed with avg. 34 min discussion

2. Bills not being referred to parliamentary committees (eg: demand to put forest conservation bill to another committee)

3. Parliament being disrupted for political gains (less than 4% productivity in budget session)

4. Use of colourable legislation to bring laws on state subjects (like agriculture)
5. Lack of consultation with states on discussion on bills of concurrent list

Way Ahead

1. Leverage Article 263 to create inter state council. Sarkaria commission called creation of permanent secretariat
2. Punchi commission recommended taking states into consultation for laws on List III
3. Reforms in schedule 7
4. Ensuring productivity in Parliament & minimal disruption

With Bengal installed in new Parliament building, cooperative federalism can ensure that it does not bend.

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2. Discuss the role played by the Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. (150 words) 10

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के अपराध और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन की जांच में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Supreme Court affirmed the changes in tenure of ED Directorate extended till 5 years however asked him to step down by August End. It highlights crucial role played by him.

- Acts at head of key legislations to tackle money laundering –
  - (i) Prevention of Money Laundering
  - (ii) Foreign Exchange Management Act
  - (iii) Economic offenders Act
- Recent data shows 49,000 crore of property has been attached in money laundering case
- High conviction rate of 95% (considering conviction on total cases decided)

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- Act as nodal body for review by Financial Action Task force
- Supreme court has upheld the power the ED
  - → ED officers are not police officers, hence statement given can be used as evidence against accussed
  - → ECIR recorded by officer is not a public document
- PMLA mandates to setup special tribunals & <u>twin bail condition</u> is upheld by courts

Hence, ED plays an important role in tackling challenges of money laundering and hence helps ensure economic, social and national security.

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3. The Indian Constitution has been successful in providing a framework for liberal democracy to flourish in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10
भारतीय संविधान भारत में उदार लोकतंत्र के विकास हेतु एक ढांचा प्रदान करने में सफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Liberal democracy emphasizes on individual rights and tries to create opportunities for growth (inclusive) as against conservative model solely relying on traditional roots & values.

[Success of Indian Constitution]

→ Fundamental Rights in Part III provide for holistic rights including
(i) Equality before law & equal treatment of all (Article 14)
(ii) Abolishment of untouchability (Article 17)
(iii) Freedom of speech & expression (Article 19)
(iv) Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)
(v) Freedom & protection during arrest (Article 22)

→ Ensuring all kinds of justice: social, political & economic (Article 38)

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→ Champion of women rights and liberties – D.P.S.P. provide for equal pay, maternity relief

→ Article 46 ensure welfare of backward communities

→ Establish India as a secular state (Preamble)

→ Minority rights are upheld (Article 29-30)

→ Independent judiciary to uphold constitution

However, constitution also tries to create a fine balance. As Article 13 recognize custom as laws, Article 48 prevents cow slaughter, Article 43 promotes cottage industry, 351 for Hindi language. Further there are reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights. Thus, a fine balance is created, with more tilt towards establishment of liberal democracy, can be seen in supreme court verdicts like Arnesh Kumar, Navtej Johar, NALSA judgements.

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4. The Central Information Commission plays a key role in empowering people through information. In this context, discuss the issues faced by it and suggest measures that are required to strengthen the institution.

(150 words) 10

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग सूचना के माध्यम से लोगों को सशक्त बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस संस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Right to Information Act, 2005, establishes Central Information Commission (CIC) to look into appeal of cases for RTI disposal. It acts as key body in ensuring transparency for good governance.

RTI → Public Information Officer (PIO) → Appelate Authority (AA) (1st Appeal) → CIC (2nd Appeal)

Issues faced

1. Recent amendments have eroded autonomy of institution as tenure is not fixed now & service conditions can be altered by central govt

2. Vacancy are high in CIC, against sanctioned strength of 10 Information Commissioners

3. Delay in disposal of appeals (as per RTI report by SNS - Satarak Nagrik Sangthan)

4. Difficulty in enforcement against errant PIOs who are not properly trained

5. Can only direct PIOs to take action but cannot dismiss them

Way Ahead

1. Fill vacancies in CIC
2. Ensure autonomy & independence in working of institution
3. Ensure training of PIOs
4. Leverage technology for accessing data & fast RTI disposal

UNDP recognizes transparency & right to information as pre-requisites of good governance, in this context strengthening RTI process will help to ensure doctrine of public trust

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. What do you understand by the "principle of subsidiarity"? Discuss its importance in the context of India. (150 words) 10

"समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत" से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

"Principle of subsidiarity" is a governance mechanism in European Union, which provides for significant independence & autonomy to nation states. Example, while there is European Council & European Parliament, countries can implement own policies as per needs.

Importance for India

1. Help to fulfill constitutional aspiration of competitive & cooperative federalism.

2. Ensure decentralized decision making (Eg: States can implement as per local context & needs)

3. Takes citizens demands & aspirations into consideration and tweak policy

as per local requirements

4. Ensure one-size does not fit all approach (Eg: NEET bill opposed by Tamil Nadu)

5. Imbibe positive aspects of regionalism to cater to development needs & resolve inter-state disputes amicably

6. Central government acts as guide and provides model laws (Eg: Model Prisons Act, Model Tenancy Act)

Recommendations

1. Implement Punchi & Sarkaria Commission guidelines for better center-state relations

2. Ensure financial autonomy to states (leverage Finance Commission as balancing wheel)

3. Use technology for tracking data, creating transparency & trust (Eg: Single Nodal Agency

4. Leverage NITI Aayog for competitive federalism & sharing best practices

Subsidiarity principle will help to implement sui-generis federalism in India which is basic structure of constitution (SR Bommai case)

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6. Bringing out the differences between political parties and pressure groups, discuss how pressure groups play an important role in improving governance and democratic processes in India. (150 words) 10

राजनीतिक दलों और दबाव समूहों के बीच विद्यमान अंतरों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं को बेहतर बनाने में दबाव समूह कैसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

Both political parties & pressure groups have an active role in Indian polity and influencing government policies yet there are significant differences.

Political Parties	Pressure Groups
↳ Registered with Election Commission	↳ Not registered with any body
↳ ultimate objective is to form government	↳ ultimate objective is to influence govt decisions (no power sharing aspiration)
↳ They can have a regional or pan-India character	↳ their character is group based or need based eg: FICCI for industry
↳ They aim to influence voters	↳ They aim to influence the government
↳ Answerable to citizens	↳ Not accountable to anybody

Role of Pressure Groups

→ They bring to fore important challenges faced by the group & associated stakeholders (Eg: online Gaming Association calling to revoke 28% GST)

→ They help to collect data and help in better decision making (Eg: FICCI, DICCI data on entrepreneurship)

→ They voice concerns of the group and force government to ensure consensus based decision making (Eg: withdrawal of farm laws)

→ They act as important lobby to bring policies that can help in development (Eg: demand for ONDC by retailers against big-tech)

→ They bring/ensure accountability of government (Eg: National safai karamchari Andolan, Sarthak Nagrik Sangthan)

Thus, they play important role in improving democratic processes in India

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The practice of separation of powers in the Constitutional scheme of India and USA is distinct in its own way. Examine. (150 words) 10
भारत और यू.एस.ए. की संवैधानिक योजना में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण का कार्य अपनी व्यवस्था के अनुसार भिन्न है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Montesque in his seminal work on 'Spirit of Laws' gave doctrine of separation of power and held its importance for ensuring liberty of citizens.

While Indian Constitution envisage separation of power between executive, judiciary & legislature yet it's in contrast with US model.

Indian model	US model
→ No strict separation of power due to Parliamentary system	→ More explicit separation of power due to Presidential system
→ Executive part of legislature (VP head of Rajya Sabha)	→ Executive separated from legislature (except VP is also head of senate)
→ Judiciary is independent	→ Judiciary appointed by President & approved by senate

India	US
→ Power of delegated legislation with executive (Article 312)	→ US Executive does not have delegated legislative powers (everything needs Congress approval)
→ Appointments to executive don't need Parliament approval	→ Major executive appointment needs Senate approval (Eg: Ambassador appointment)
→ Executive has power to issue ordinance (Article 123)	→ President cannot issue ordinances
→ President can consult Supreme Court	→ No such power to President

Thus Indian model calls for enhanced cooperation between the three legs so that there is no deadlock or policy paralysis as in US (ex: during public debt ceiling debate).

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8. "The moral value of fundamental duties would not be to smother rights but to establish a democratic balance by making the people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights". Discuss.

(150 words) 10

"मूल कर्तव्यों का नैतिक मूल्य अधिकारों का दमन करना नहीं होगा, बल्कि लोगों को अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति उसी रूप में जागरूक बनाकर एक लोकतांत्रिक संतुलन स्थापित करना है, जिस प्रकार से वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए।

While Constitution provides fundamental rights to citizens under Part-III, it also puts upon them fundamental duties, added in Part IV with 42nd Amendment Act

[Rights & Duties Balance]

While there are explicit freedom like that of speech & expression, there is also duty to ensure harmony (51A(e)) and upholding unity, integrity & sovereignity (51A(c)).

It doesn't mean that rights are curtailed, rather it ensures that rights of others are upheld when one does their duty in moral way.

Example duty to renounce practices derogatory to women is not against right to religion.

Making people conscious of duties

While duties are not legally enforceable, only through education & awareness, citizens can be made aware of them. It calls for dedicated IEC campaign and social & behavioural change communication.

Further, reasonable restrictions to fundamental rights must also be taught so that there is no abuse of one's right in form of hate speech or violence. This will act as first step towards inculcating duty.

Way Ahead

1. Use social media platforms (short Reels can be made)
2. Popular trending hashtags #MyDuty can be used to create awareness
3. Make it mandatory for all offices to include it in training (apart from schools)

It will help to fulfill the 'Panch Pran' of PM which includes developing a sense of duty towards nation

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the impact of the proclamation of National Emergency on Fundamental Rights in India. Also, highlight the various Supreme Court judgments in this context.
(150 words) 10

भारत में मूल अधिकारों पर राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Recently, Prime Minister in his Man ki Baat addressed that period of national emergency in 1976 was a dark period with violations to life & liberty.

Article 352 provides for proclamation of National Emergency, which has to be later ratified by Parliament. Impact on fundamental rights be studied under :-

Impact on Legislature

↳ Parliament can pass laws on state subjects

↳ Laws can be passed curtailing fundamental rights

Impact on Judiciary

↳ Article 32 is suspended (except for violation of Article 20 & Article 21)

Impact on Executive

↳ Executive can gain arbitrary powers to enforce decisions

(Eg: mass sterilization campaign during last emergency)

Impact on rights & suspension

↳ Article 19 is automatically suspended
↳ Government can further suspend other rights with a notification

Other impact

↳ Elections can be postponed by extending the tenure of Lok Sabha one year at a time

Supreme Court Cases

In ADM Jabalpur Case while Supreme Court held that Habeas Corpus is not available during emergency but it was later overruled in Minerva Mills and Maneka Gandhi case.

National Emergency should only be used as last resort. 44th Amendment Act helped to brought in sufficient safeguards against politically motivated use of Article 352.

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10. The Seventh Schedule is a relic from the colonial past inherited from the Government of India Act, 1935 which needs to be revisited for improving Centre-state relations. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सातवीं अनुसूची भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 से विरासत में मिले औपनिवेशिक अतीत का एक ऐसा अवशेष है, जिसका केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में सुधार के लिए पुनरीक्षण किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently PM-EAC (Economic Advisory Council) published a report to reform 7th schedule. Even N.K. Singh, former Finance Commissioner has asked to revisit it in context of Centre-state relations.

7th Schedule
- List I — Union list — 100 subjects (Eg: Defence, foreign affairs)
- List II — State List — 61 subjects (Eg: Agriculture, police)
- List III — Concurrent List — 52 subjects (Eg: education, forests)

Need for reforms

1. Many subjects are obsolete and not relevant & add new areas like cybersecurity
2. Need to update placing of topics into concurrent list for better nationwide reforms like prisons
3. Centre-state coordination for legislation on concurrent list

4. Executive residuary powers are given to Union legislature be devolved to states as well

5. Usher into cooperative federalism with enhanced discussion & deliberation between states & center (eg: best practices can be shared like Anti copying law of Uttarakhand)

Way Ahead

1. Supreme Court doctrines like pith & substance, colourable legislation be used to prevent encroaching on other's subjects

2. Implement Sarkaria & Punchi commission recommendations like consultation on bills of concurrent list subjects

3. Governor should play an impartial role in giving assent to state bills

4. Holistic review of 7th schedule

In this context civil society & domain experts be leveraged, like vidhi center has provided first draft of reforms needed

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11. Technology has the potential to bring drastic changes in the field of law and transform the court system. In this context, discuss the need for digitization of Indian judiciary and challenges faced in this regard. (250 words) 15

प्रौद्योगिकी में कानून के क्षेत्र में व्यापक बदलाव लाने और न्यायिक प्रणाली को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय न्यायपालिका के डिजिटलीकरण की आवश्यकता और इस संबंध में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's technological and digital prowess is recognized globally with her being a champion of digital public infrastructure. It can be utilized in judiciary as well.

Both executive and judiciary has recognized the need and implemented projects like eCourts, use to AI for translation, online-line proceedings etc.

Need for digitization

1. Huge pendency of cases (~5 crore) with more than 4 crore cases pending in district courts

→ technology be used for fast dissemination/gathering of case facts

→ technology be used for faster, online proceedings

→ reduce delays during proceedings

2. Promote indianization of judiciary (like providing judgements in local languages)

3. Enhance trust in judiciary through live telecast (Swapnil Tripathi case)

4. Promote online dispute resolution mechanisms

5. Better management of human resources & succession planning (Eg: HRMS for updates on vacancy which is about 30% in high courts)

Challenges

1. Huge number of lower courts lack infrastructure like lack of video conferencing facilities

2. Need a dedicated body for implementing judicial infrastructure reforms especially in district courts with frequent transfer

3. Digital divide (oxfam digital inequality report) creates access restrictions

4. Need for digital education (many judges are used to non-digital methods, this requires both training & attitudinal change)

5. Create robust cybersecurity protocols

Way Ahead

Schemes like modernization of courts & online platforms like eCourts be leveraged and any gap related to training, funding, cybersecurity be bridged so that benefits of techade be ~~reprat~~ reaped in judicial processes as well.

Don't anything margin (इस भाग कुछ ना लि

12. Even after three decades of constitutional amendments, India is yet to decentralise power to local self-government institutions in the true sense. Discuss. Do you agree with the view that Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan will be able to develop the governance capabilities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)? **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक संशोधनों के तीन दशकों के बावजूद, भारत में अभी भी स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं का वास्तविक अर्थों में शक्तियों का विकेंद्रीकरण किया जाना शेष है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) की शासन (गवर्नेंस) क्षमताओं को विकसित करने में सक्षम होगा?

Recently, India celebrated 30 years of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts which aimed to implement decentralization through PRIs & ULBs.

Success

1. Ensure participation of women and backward communities in decision making process
2. Streamline traditional culture of panchayat system through Gram Sabha meetings
3. Help in localization of SDGs
4. RBI reported positive role during COVID as acting as breakwaters

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limited decentralization

1. Lack of 3fs – funds, functions and Functionaries (Aiyyar Committee)

2. In many states, there is interference by state governments (including appointment of State Election Commission & delay in elections – Eg: Municapl elections of Mumbai delayed)

3. Lack of own sources of revenues (Eg: property tax collection is less than 0.2% of GDP)

4. In some cases, state finance commission is not constituted

5. PESA rules not notified in some states like Jharkhand

Therefore, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has implemented Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, particularly to strengthen PRIs

→ Promote creation of plan for development of villages

- Promote people participation in Gram Sabha plan creation
- Training of officials at local level
- Provide infrastructure support (like broadband connection) – e Gram Swaraj
- Every village to adopt atleast one SDG

Thus, through dedicated efforts, PRIs are strengthened but true decentralization requires political support especially by state governments to give more functions as per 11th and 12th schedule

Further, 2nd ARC report and committees like Sunit Bawra report be leveraged to strengthen local self-govt institutions.

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13. With 98% coverage in rural India, cooperatives are the mainstay of rural economy ensuring sustainable livelihoods and income for people. Discuss. Also, state the recent initiatives taken by the government to improve the functioning of cooperative societies and make them more effective.

(250 words) 15

ग्रामीण भारत में 98% कवरेज के साथ, सहकारी समितियां ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का मुख्य आधार हैं जो लोगों के लिए स्थायी आजीविका और आय सुनिश्चित करती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सहकारी समितियों के कामकाज में सुधार तथा उन्हें और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Out of 30 lakh cooperatives in world, India boasts of highest 8.55 lakh cooperatives, especially in rural areas example PACS – primary agri credit society.

Mainstay of rural economy

1. Leverage economies of scale in rural production
2. Create successful businesses and provide sustainable income source especially in allied sectors like dairy (Eg: Amul, Nandini, Lijjat Papad)
3. Formalization of credit system (~12-14% rural credit through cooperatives)

4. Help small and marginal farmers (like PACs - about 40% Kisan Credit Card loans to small & marginal farmers).

5. Promote training among workforce

6. Better information dissemination of markets (Eg: agri marketing cooperatives)

7. Enhance collective bargaining power

8. Incentive democratic governance

Recent initiatives

1. 97th Amendment Act aimed to strengthen cooperative movement, making it a fundamental right

2. Ministry of Cooperation created with vision of Sahkar Se Samriddhi

3. Suresh Prabhu committee for national policy on cooperatives

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4. Draft multi-state cooperatives bill to enhance governance

5. Modernization/ digitization of 64,000 PACs

6. RBI reforms for urban cooperative banks eliminating dual control

7. Budget 2023 provided for tax incentives for cooperatives setup

8. State governments have also put dedicated policies to promote state & district cooperatives

Cooperative sector has huge potential in transforming rural economy especially agriculture, in this context, govt efforts to overcome challenges like politicization, lack of training & infrastructure support are welcome.

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14. Governance of inter-state rivers in India suffers from various issues due to conflictual federalism. Discuss. Also, highlight the mechanisms which can be utilised to resolve inter-state river water disputes in India.

(250 words) 15

भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदियों का प्रबंधन परस्पर विरोधी संघवाद के कारण विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रस्त है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तंत्रों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनका उपयोग भारत में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

Unfortunately, inter state river disputes has become a perennial issue among states. Be it legacy issues among states like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu (over Cauvery water) or new challenges like diversion of flood water (Delhi-Haryana).

Reasons

1. Lack of competitive & cooperative spirit among states
2. Lack of trust in Union Government (especially by opposition ruled states) to act as mediator
3. Regionalism and chauvinistic sentiments create zero-sum approach for water issues

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4. Political parties leveraging on vote bank politics

5. Limited success of federal alternatives like Inter-state river authority

6. Inter-state councils have not been successful in promoting dialogue

7. Lack of united water governance approach based on watershed principles (instead artificial state boundaries are used)

Possible mechanisms

> Constitution empowers the Parliament to create a body to resolve water disputes. Therefore Inter-state River Tribunals and River Authority laws are created by Parliament

- other federal structures like Inter-state Council & Zonal Councils be leveraged (Article 263)

- Ministry of Home Affairs can intervene to dissolve inter-state disputes (eg: Assam-Meghalaya)

- Supreme Court can act as facilitator to ensure tribunals work in expedited manner

- NITI Aayog in its India @75 report has recommended creation of Digital water model (digital twin) to create enhance visiblity & transparency

As India enters Amrit Kaal of development, having cooperative & competitive federalism is a pre-requisite to tackle such challenges especially for water given ever increasing pressure due to population rise & development needs

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15. A dysfunctional criminal justice system, absence of well-considered legislation and need for domain expertise, are being seen as the new challenges for the Indian judiciary. Discuss. (250 words) 15

एक दोषपूर्ण आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली, सुविचारित कानून की अनुपस्थिति और डोमेन विशेषज्ञता की कमी को भारतीय न्यायपालिका के लिए नई चुनौतियों के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitution envisages an integrated, independent judicial system that acts as arbiter of rights & bedrock of system. Over the years, apart from traditional challenges like vacancy, pendency issues, new issues have also emerged.

Dysfunctional criminal justice system

Indian courts follow adversarial process, hence reliance on justice system like police, investigation officers, post-mortem machinery are important foundations which have become dysfunctional

» Lack of scientific labs

» Compromised investigation process

» Politicization of bureaucracy & interference in working of police (Vohra Committee)

» Overburdened police & vacancy issue

» Limited technology training given use of social media & internet for new age crimes.

Legislative issues

» Most of criminal laws are of colonial nature including IPC

» Need to streamline penal provisions and remove ambiguity & differences (Eg: child marriage law v/s personal law)

» Provide better explanation to terms like sedition provision

» Simplification of laws & use of local languages is needed to create citizen friendly approach

Anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

» Need to decriminalize several business offences (like mentioned in Jail of Doing Business Report)

Need for domain experts

Judges have generalized knowledge of law and constitution. However modern challenges like cyber crimes, environment issues, company disputes require specific domain awareness and technical expertise.

In this context, tribunal system was established yet it also faces issue of delays, vacancy and government influence.

These challenges can be overcome only with dedicated & combined efforts of 3 legs of state with whole of government approach.

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. To what extent has the anti-defection law been able to address the issue of political instability in India? Discuss with suitable arguments.

(250 words) 15

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून भारत में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के मुद्दे को किस हद तक हल करने में सक्षम रहा है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

55th Constitutional Amendment Act provided 10th schedule to tackle challenges of defection – Aaye Ram, Gaye Ram.

Success of anti-defection law

→ Helped in eliminating massive horse trading of legislatures during passing of bills (now they have to follow party whip)

→ Frequent splits & mergers in political parties are reduced with two-third merger condition

→ Supreme Court has upheld the law in Kihoto Hollan case

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Not completely successful in reducing instability

→ Recent examples of political crisis in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh show inadequateness of 10th schedule

→ political parties still face splits (Eg: Shiv Sena, NCP) and there is hace to gather 2/3rd legislatures

→ new resort culture has emerged now to show support for one party

→ office of speaker which should have non-partisan role is compromised (Eg: Supreme Court suspending an MLA after defection, Nabam Rebia case)

→ it has created new challenge of lack of independence of MLAs & MPs in speaking their mind during ordinary bills

→ Provision in 10th schedule like voluntarily give-up membership have varied interpretations leading to delays in disqualification proceedings

Way Ahead

Though having a positive intention, anti-defection law requires serious overhaul as envisaged by Dinesh Goswami committee

- → President/ Governor to decide on defection cases (consultation of ECI)
- → 10th schedule only applicable to trust and confidence motions
- → Add explanations to ambiguous terms in 10th schedule
- → Remove arbitrary 2/3rd benchmark for mergers to form government

17. Though the Indian Constitution provides a clear division of legislative powers between the Union and states with each being supreme within the spheres allotted to them, this division is tilted towards the Union. In this context, discuss the powers of the Parliament to legislate on subjects in the State List. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि, भारतीय संविधान संघ और राज्यों के बीच विधायी शक्तियों के स्पष्ट विभाजन का प्रावधान करता है, जिनमें से प्रत्येक उन्हें आवंटित क्षेत्रों में सर्वोच्च हैं, तथापि यह विभाजन संघ की ओर झुका हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, राज्य सूची के विषयों पर कानून बनाने की संसद की शक्तियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7th schedule provides for clear division of legislative powers to create a federal model.

List I : Union List

Parliament control is exclusive over these subjects. It includes 100 subjects of national importance like defence, external affairs etc

List II : State list

State legislatures can make laws on 61 subjects mentioned in list However there are 5 conditions

when even parliament can legislate which will be discussed later. In general circumstances, state legislature have power to create laws. However, Governor can reserve bill for President.

List III : Concurrent list

It has 52 subjects. Though both Parliament & state legislature can create laws but Parliament control is prior & supreme.

If state makes law on already existing law/act on same subject, then it requires President approval

Residuary powers — with parliament

5 conditions to legislate on state subjects by Parliament are —

(i) when Rajya Sabha passes a resolution empowering Parliament to create a law

(ii) when two or more states request center to legislate on given subject

(iii) During national emergency, Parliament can create law (valid for 1 year)

(iv) During President's rule, Parliament can create a law or center can pass an ordinance

(v) To implement an international treaty

Thus, constitution envisage a sui generis federation giving the specific needs of security & development of country with diversity of subcontinental nature.

However, several committees on center-state relations have warned to use these provisions sparingly ensuring cooperative federalism.

18. Despite the benefits of wider representation of women in the judiciary, Indian courts have significantly fewer women as compared to men. Discuss. Also, suggest some measures to bridge the gender gap in Indian judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

न्यायपालिका में महिलाओं के व्यापक प्रतिनिधित्व के लाभों के बावजूद, भारतीय न्यायालयों में पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं की संख्या काफी कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय न्यायपालिका में लैंगिक अंतराल को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

When former Supreme Court Justice of US Ruth Bader Ginsburg was asked on how many female judges be there - she promptly replied all nine.

Benefits of women in judiciary

1. Ensure social justice as enrished in constitution
2. Truely promote right to equality overcoming gender bias
3. Help to improve trust in judiciary especially in cases involving women victims of rape, domestic abuse etc.
4. Have wider perspective on sensitive issues (apart from dominant male opinion)

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5. Act as role model for young girls
6. Indirectly help to stew out patriarchial mindsets

Despite these benefits, there have been only 11 women justice in Supreme Court. currently only 3 out of 34 judges are female. In High courts also only 10% judges are women.

Reasons

1. Historically, women have not been promoted to take law profession
   ⇒ few judges in district courts earlier who can be promoted today

2. Lack of adequate infrastructure for women (about 100 district courts don't have separate women toilet)

3. Lack of transparency in collegium (with no female member)

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4. Patriarchial mindset looking down on women as lawyers (instead professions like teacher, doctor are encouraged)

5. women asked to consider profession in civil side & not criminal side

Measures

1. As in district courts, there should be affirmative action for women in higher courts

2 Encourage role models like Justice Rohini

3. Add provision of having atleast one female judge in collegium (through MoP)

4. Proper training facilities for lawyers like female lawyers

5. overcome infrastructure challenges like lack of toilets.

As Justice Nagarathna is poised to become India's first CJI, we need to promote women at all levels

19. Elaborate on the fundamental aspects in which the Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document. (250 words) 15

उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दस्तावेज होने के बावजूद भारतीय संविधान के उन मूलभूत पहलुओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए, जिनके संदर्भ में यह अपने समकालीन संविधानों से भिन्न था।

Indian constitution was a product of important luminaries like B.R. Ambedkar, S.N. Rao with support from all sections including dalits, women & minority community.

While there was inspiration from contemporaries like French constitution, US constitution, even large provisions imported from 1935 Act, yet there were some fundamental differences.

1) All the provisions even inspired from outside were tweaked to India context. Eg: while federalism is a basic structure (SR Bommai case), yet constitution makers provided

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enough unitary features to tackle security challenges.

2) Indian model of secularism is a positive model that allows state to equally promote all religions and also promote reforms without being a theocratic state

3) Instead of being a British colony, Constitution makers denied role of monarch as head (as in other former colonies like Australia, Canada)

4.) Huge emphasis on minority rights including religions & cultural minorities (Article 29-30)

5.) Directive Principles of state Policy envisaged all types of directions to state from liberal to socialist to Gandhian

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6) Despite being a post-colonial power, it provided an important role of India in promoting internal peace & security (Article 51) (It became basis for leadership in NAM)

7) Constitution had detailed provisions and was the longest written constitution at that time. When new princely states where joining Union like Hyderabad, J&K there were adequate safeguards for them

Hence, we can evidently conclude, our constitution was result of wisdom of constituent assembly to take into consideration huge diversity of socio-cultural-economic nature in India & secured a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic.

20. The tribunalisation of justice though considered to be an effective step is fraught with several challenges. Discuss in light of the Law Commission of India's report on the working of tribunals in India. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि, न्याय के ट्रिब्यूनलीकरण को एक प्रभावी कदम माना जाता है, लेकिन इसमें कई चुनौतियां भी विद्यमान हैं। भारत में अधिकरणों की कार्यपद्धति पर भारत के विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

With 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, tribunals emerged as quasi-judicial bodies established by legislature under Article 323A and 323B.

Effective step

1. Leverage principle of natural justice to deal with cases instead of CrPC, Evidence Act
2. Ensure speedy disposal of cases
3. Address issue of huge pendency in lower courts (>4 crore cases)
4. Leverage domain experts like National Green Tribunal to deal with environment issues, company law tribunal

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5. Reduce courts burden in dealing with particular government matters like service conditions and appointments

Challenges

1. There is still huge pendency of cases even in tribunals
2. Vacancy issues in tribunals
3. Dependence on executive (while it's litigant in 50% cases)
4. Against separation of powers
5. Cases eventually end up in higher courts for appeal, reducing trust in tribunal process
6. In Roger Mathew & Madras Bar Association case, Supreme

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Court had challenged various arbitrary provisions created by Center through an ordinance (like different age for members & chairperson).

Way Ahead

Law Commission Report as well as Supreme Court in L. Chandra Kumar case has given recommendations to improve tribunal system —

(i) Create All India Tribunal Commission an independent body to look into appointments & infrastructure needs

(ii) Executive should limit interference in tribunal proceedings

(iii) Any vacancy of judges be filled expeditely

(iv) Strict timelines be followed for resolution of disputes

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

Name of Candidate	Shohani Teberiwal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	995991
Center	Online	Date	27-08-23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. पाल साम्राज्य को बौद्ध कला के विशिष्ट रूप के लिए जाना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, कला के क्षेत्र में पाल वंश के योगदानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
The Pala Empire is known for a distinctive form of Buddhist art. In this context, discuss the contributions made by the Pala dynasty towards art. (Answer in 150 words) 10

After the decline of Guptas and Pushyabhuti dynasty several regional kingdoms emerged in India. Among them Pala Empire led by stalwarts like Gopala, Dharampala were stalwarts of Art, literature, architecture particularly Buddhist art.

Contributions

① Led to establishment of new universities like vikramshila with patronage to Buddhist learnings and art form

② Led to fusion of Hindu Tantric elements to Buddhist school of thought which led to emergence of Vajrayana Buddhism

anything in margin (कुछ भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Through this, new form of Buddhist art and new centers of art were promoted which attracted scholars & artists from around the world (especially Asia)

(4) New form of miniature painting was introduced with name of Pala miniature painting that were distinguished from earlier mural & fresco art during Gupta period

(5) It led to standardisation of art form with characteristic size norms and other features like borders etc

Thus, Pala Empire left an unforgettable mark on the history of art and culture in general and Buddhist art in particular. With Government planning construction of Yuge-Yuge Bharat museum, it will help to promote it at international level

2. आदि शंकराचार्य ने अपनी महान क्षमता से हिंदू धर्म को पुनः स्थापित किया और उत्कृष्ट स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए वैदिक परंपरा को फिर से प्रतिष्ठित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।
It was Adi Shankaracharya's genius that reinvented Hinduism and re-established the Vedic tradition with excellent commentaries. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently, Government announced that the Kaladi Ghats (crocodile ghats) to be declared as national monument in reverence to Adi Shankaracharya. Dr. Pawan Khera calls him as humanity's greatest thinker.

Reinvented Hinduism

Hinduism at the time was marred with superstitions and vedic ritualistic practices under Mimansa. There were atrocities against outcasted people like Chandalas and materialistic sense of living (eg: Mandan Mishra)

↳ He gave doctrine of Advaita
↳ Espoused Gyaan Marg for liberation
↳ Created 4 maths at all parts of India (Puri, Singeri, Joshimath, Dwarka)
↳ Establish Dashnami Sampradaya

↳ espoused equality among all ("Na Jaati, Na Bheda, Chidanand Rupam, Shivoham, Shivoham" — Nirvana Shatakam)

Reestablished Vedic traditions

↳ Gave birth to vedanta practise as new school of thought emphasizing on Upanishads (against Purva Mimansa)

↳ New traditions like pilgrimage, Sampradaya among monks were established

Excellent Commentaries

↳ He commented on Brahma Sutras written by Ved Vyas

↳ He gave commentaries on Upanishads, Bhagwad Gita & other prominents Hindu texts.

The teachings are relevant not only from religious point of view but also individualistic spiritual reform that espouses seeing the divine inside everyone

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3. औपनिवेशिक वन नीतियां स्थानीय लोगों के कल्याण और पर्यावरण की चिंता किए बिना ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की जरूरतों से प्रेरित थीं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
The colonial forest policies were driven by the needs of the British Empire with no concern for the well-being of the locals and the environment. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

British Empire saw India as a mere Cash cow. Years of deprivation and loot was evident in all spheres that Britishers so called wanted to reform under the white man's burden. Colonial forest policies was one such example.

Colonial needs of Empire

British saw vast forest resources as reserve of important minerals like wood, raw materials to be exploited for purpose like export to Britain for fuelling its industries or serving interests of investors in Railways.

It provided cheap resources for the colonial rulers and also consolidated their control over hinterland. For example, Forest Act was passed to legitimize the same.

No concern for local & tribals

Britishers failed to understand the traditional forest rights of tribals. Their access to forests was thus barred by forest officials. In many cases tribals were notified as criminals & habitual offenders.

Their traditional practices were controlled and outside people were forced to settle in (Eg: Paharias v/s Santhals in Santhal Hool)

Disregard to environment

Deforestation was done at massive scale and tribals who earlier regarded forests with divinity (sacred groves) were prevented from preserving the same

This was evident in several tribal revolts like Rampa Rebellion which sought to establish Swaraj. Post independence, government tried to rectify this & gave rights to tribal people.

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4. पंचशील और गुटनिरपेक्षता के सिद्धांतों ने शीत युद्ध के दौर में भारत को मार्गदर्शित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।
The principles of Panchsheel and Non-Alignment aided India in maneuvering the Cold War era. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Post second world war, a cold war erupted between the capitalist and communist blocs & their allies. It was a war of ideology and fight for global hegemony fought through proxy wars in other countries.

Independent India under Article 51 gave mandate to state to promote peace and secure international justice. Our leaders were clear that to do the same, we had to steer away from bloc politics and stay neutral in side of peace.

Non-Alignment

The Bandung Conference and Non-Alignment Movement gave the principles for third countries to stay independent

↳ sovereignity be respected
↳ mutual respect for countries

↳ other countries not to be used for advancing war

This helped India in maintaing contacts with both US and USSR and also act a voice of other countries in the phase of decolonization.

Panchsheel Principles

Both India and China were rising after their independence from colonial rule. Through Panchsheel principles were established to deal with bilateral relations and assert mutual respect

However China violated it in 1962 through unilateral aggression and even most alleged hostility towards India by declining technologies & supporting Pakistan.

Yet India remained firm on its principled ground of respect for sovereignity & strategic autonomy.

5. 19वीं शताब्दी के यूरोप की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए संघर्ष था। जर्मनी के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

One of the major features of the 19th century Europe was the struggle for national unification. Discuss in the context of Germany. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Post French Revolutionary wars of Napolean there was rise of nationalism in Europe and struggle for unification. This was evident in 1870 German and Italian Unification.

Council of Europe was formed which aimed to prevent future wars and expand the interests of monarchy by preventing revolutionary & nationalistic ideas to proliferate. But the seeds of nationalism, equality, liberty sown during 1789 revolution were now widespread in Europe.

German Unification

Germany sought its unification many times. It was divided into several Prussian kingdoms and many parts

of modern Germany were with Austria-Hungary, France, Denmark

Earlier, people revolted and asked the monarchy for reforms but they were not successfull. Later with Bismark policy of Iron & Blood Germany was unified

This was evident into Prussian wars with France, Austria, Denmark that led to unification of Germany by 1870.

This was followed by other countries like Italy and led to emergence of neo-imperialism with Scramble for Africa and heightened nationalistic fervours.

Unfortunately this was the beginning of tensions among European nations that ultimated into world war I.

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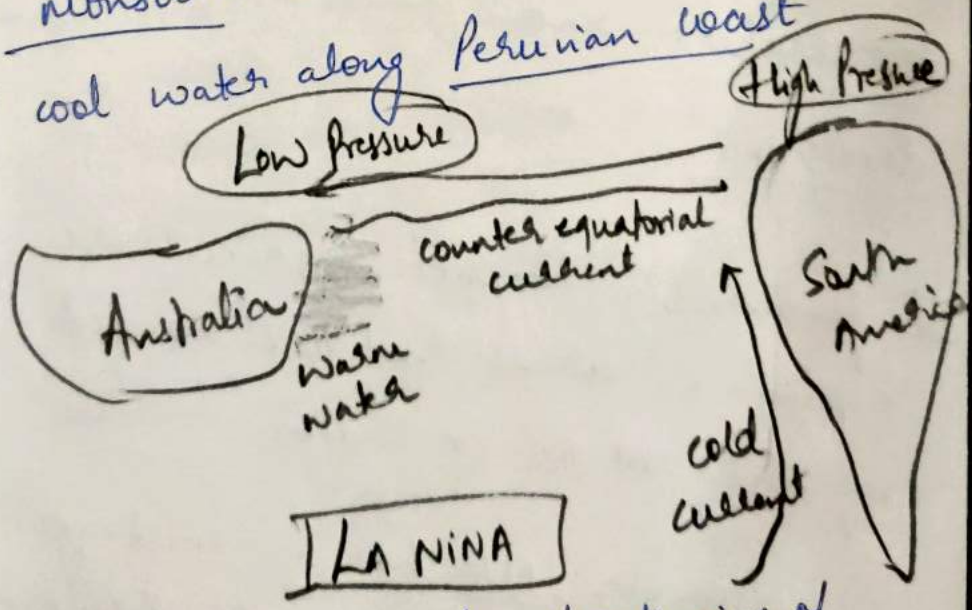
6. ट्रिपल डिप ला नीना परिघटना क्या है? विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।
What is the triple dip La Niña phenomenon? Discuss its likely impact on different regions of the world. (Answer in 150 words) 10

World oceans witness oscillations in their temperature influencing nearby and global climates like ENSO, Maddian Thillian oscillation, Indian ocean Dipole.

La Nina and its triple dip

La Nina is the positive cycle of ENSO which leads to strengthening of monsoons with more intermixing of cool water along Peruvian coast



Triple dip refers to strengthening of La Nina that records low temperature across South American coast.

Impact on different regions

1. La Nina leads to strengthening of Indian monsoons

2. It causes better fish availability across South American western coast and thus sustain local fisheries & aquaculture economy

3. It reduces impact of rising sea surface temperature and protects against deadly bio

4. It favourably impacts agriculture especially in areas that are under rainfed irrigation (about 50% in India)

However, IMD has warned against setting of El-Nino which is opposite of La Nina which calls for Indian policymakers to careful about decline in rainfall.

7. जलविद्युत दुनिया भर में निम्न कार्बन उत्सर्जन वाली ऊर्जा आपूर्ति का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है, लेकिन भारत के कुल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी मिक्स में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बहुत कम बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Hydropower is a major source of low-carbon energy supply across the world but its share in India's total electricity generation remains low. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Hydropower energy is harnessed through large dams and small hydropower plants.

It's a major renewable source of energy across the world. In India it's share in total energy generation is about 40GW (even lower than solar power) out of total 375 GW.

Potential as low-carbon energy supply

↳ It's renewable source and non-exhaustible

↳ Alternative to polluting coal, gas, petroleum energy sources

↳ Though it doesn't release carbon directly, but cutting of forests or submergence makes it effectively low carbon in effect
(potential energy ⟹ Mechanical energy ⟹ Electrical energy)

Challenges for India

① Indian rivers in youthful stage are in fragile Himalayan ecosystem. Rani Chopra Committee has warned against big hydropower projects

② Several times dams are destructed due to cloud bursts or glacial lake outburst flood (Eg: Vishnugad dam)

③ In areas of high potential like North-East it's not fully utilized due to tumultous political conditions

④ Opposition by local populis (Example in Joshimath against Tapovan project)

⑤ Huge displacement costs leads to added burden & slow landacquisition process

Thus, provisions like LARR, EIA should be used for consensus on hydro projects. We should also consider small hydro & run of rivers for increasing hydropower in India & shift to clean energy in SDG 7.

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8. हाल ही में तुर्किये में आए भूकंप के संदर्भ में, सिस्मिक गैप की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भूकंप की तीव्रता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Explain the concept of seismic gap in the context of the recent earthquake in Turkey. Also, enlist the reasons behind the severity of the earthquake. (Answer in 150 words) 10

In Turkey, fault in Antolian plate led to massive earthquake with its effect felt in Syria as well causing massive destruction of life & property

Seismic Gap

Experts found that stress in the fault lines in Antolian plate was developing in Turkey. When the sudden energy was released which had piled up for several time led to huge Earthquake.

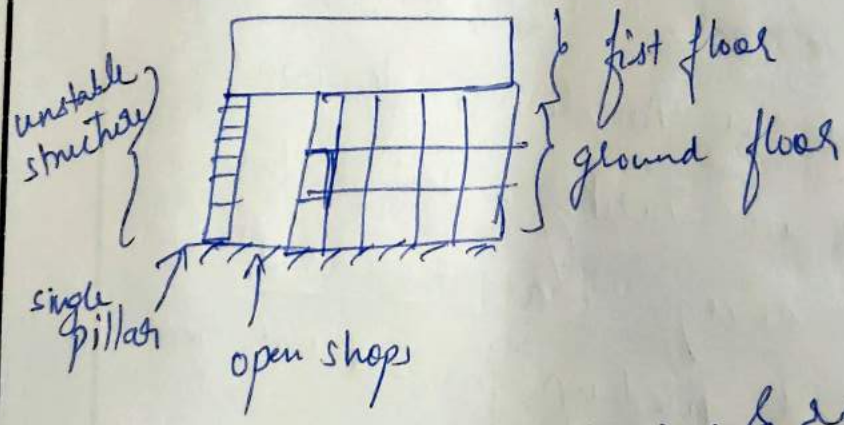
Reasons

① Natural → It was a massive quake with high value on Richter scale and several after shocks.

② Man-made

- The guidelines for building construction was not followed
- There was corruption and building inspections not done

③ Poor Civil Engineering



④ Poor investment in rescue & relief facilities & disaster risk reduction (Sendai Framework)

Thus, it should be a warning for India which has huge area under high risk zone and we should implement NDMA guidelines for earthquakes.

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9. भारत में विवाहों की हालिया प्रवृतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि समलैंगिक विवाह के कानूनी समर्थन को मौलिक महत्व का मुद्दा क्यों कहा जा रहा है।
Highlighting the recent trends in marriages in India, explain why the legal backing of same-sex marriage is being termed as an issue of seminal importance. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently, Supreme Court is hearing the petitions for legalizing same-sex marriage.

Marriage as an institution is an age-old tradition with both religious & social sanction with legal approval (since emergence of nation states). With globalization many new trends are seen in marriages in India

① Purpose of marriage being shifted from Dharmic & one of 16 samskaras to finding life partner

② Religious significance reducing with emergence of court marriages

③ Divorce rate is increasing and single parent household emerging

④ Marriage is no longer for purpose of procreation with technologies like surrogacy

⑤ Marriage has emerged as business in consumerism age (Eg: destination wedding, match-making startups)

Same-sex marriage issue

↳ It would be against traditional notion of marriage and thus needs more social approval & acceptance

↳ It should be backed by changes across multiple laws and marriage affects areas like inheritance, adoption, divorce

↳ It will alter the institution of marriage and take away its religious characteristic

↳ Lastly, it should be done with proper discussion in Parliament and not judicial intervention for more acceptance & holistic debates

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. परस्पर संबद्ध विश्व में मानसिक कल्याण को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की बहुलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बेहतर मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्राप्त करने में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Considering the multiplicity of factors affecting the mental well-being in an inter-connected world, discuss the various challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare. (Answer in 150 words) 10

According to Mental Health Survey 2017, atleast 10% people need active intervention. NCRB reported rise in suicides in 2021 with total cases crossing one hundred & fifty thousand.

Factors

① Social media & rising age of consumerism

② Societal pressures and fear of missing out (information available in inter-connected world)

③ Lack of connect to one's culture & family & rising individualism

④ Economic stresses due to multiple crisis & fear of unknown (eg: AI, climate change, war)

⑤ COVID has exacerbated the crisis with prolonged lockdowns & huge deaths

⑥ Proliferation of drugs network of negroness

Challenges

1. Administrative / Institutional
   - ↳ Lack of investment in mental healthcare institution
   - ↳ low number of therapists, psychologists
   - ↳ Lack of access & affordability

2. Societal
   - ↳ stigma of mental health issues
   - ↳ huge pressure & expectations

3. Others
   - ↳ loss of ancient practices like yoga & spirituality
   - ↳ consumerist & capitalist mentality with no saturation of resources

Government efforts like MANAS APP, Suicide Prevention strategy are step in right direction which should be complemented with more awareness among societies.

11. प्राचीन काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक भारत में प्रमुख मुद्राशास्त्र चरणों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि सिक्कों का अध्ययन किस प्रकार इतिहास को समझने में मदद करता है।

Elaborate upon the major numismatic stages in India from the ancient to modern times. Also, discuss how the study of coins helps in understanding history. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recent discussions on having images of our Gods & Goddesses on coins has renewed interest in numismatic history of India.

Major stages

① Ancient India :-

↳ It was started with Punch marked coins in the Mahajanpads and kingdoms like Mauryan Empire (though NC had seals but it's not sure if they were only for economic purpose as coins)

↳ Gold coins were introduced by Indo-Greeks

↳ Kanishka released gold coins of purest quality and it had images of rulers and GODs of various regions

↳ Later Gupta empire rulers like Chandragupta released coins in large numbers

↳ with Gupta empire decline, gold coins with images of GODs got lost

② Medieval India

↳ with advent of sultanate rulers images on coins replaced with secular elements & texts and calligraphy design

↳ standardized coins like Rupaiyya, Tinka were issued by Sher Shah Suri

↳ with Mughals, copper & silver coins were prominent

③ Modern India

↳ Britishers passed India Coinage Act & replaced coins with images of Queen Victoria

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↳ Post Independence, Indian Government publishes coin with symbols of national importance like emblem

↳ Commemorative coins are issued on special occassion like 75th year of independence

Significance of coins & their study

1) It corroborates other areas of historical evidences like inscriptions
2) Provides details of ancient rulers & their economic significance (Eg: Gupta age was golden age)
3) It provide details of culture of the time like coins that rulers playing instruments like veena
4) It showcase contacts with nearby empire like Greece, Roman

Thus numismatic history provides a window into ancient Indian history. And should be preserved as it is our duty under Article 51A(f) to preserve our heritage.

12. दलित अधिकारों के समर्थक के रूप में प्रसिद्ध होने के बावजूद, डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का योगदान इससे कहीं अधिक है और इसमें कई अन्य विषय भी शामिल हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।
Despite being celebrated as the champion of Dalit rights, the contributions of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar went far beyond that and encompassed a wide range of issues. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a polymath. this contribution is eminent across sectors and areas that impact human life.

He was champion of Dalit Rights. He represented the scheduled Castes in the Round Table conferences and claimed to be their leader. He wanted separate electorates so that Dalits could truely get social & economic justice.

He created the Republican Party for voicing their issues and even before independence he led several associations and all India movement for abolishment of untouchability.

anything this margin

Contributions in other areas

1) Father of Indian Constitution – Dr Ambedkar was the head of the drafting committee and worked with Dr B.N. Rau to draft the constitution. He debated exhaustively on each & every article which provides guidance to our judiciary & legal experts even today

2) Economic contributions – Dr Ambedkar was a PhD in economics from eminent foreign universities. His research paper provided inputs on economic problems like Problem of Rupee which exposed colonial policies of one way trade and remittances which exploited our economy

3) Religious contribution – He propounded new School of Buddhism

under Navyana Buddhism which inspired many people to adopt it and gave new boost to Buddhism especially in Maharashtra

4) Social contribution — He called for annihilation of caste system and said that nation & morality can't be build on foundation of caste

5) Champion of social & economic justice

↳ he remarked that political justice alone will not be sufficient and there should be social & economic justice

He famously gave three warnings that we should use constitutional measures for protest and discard hero worship and adopt constitutional morality which provides guidance to everyone today

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13. 1930-34 के सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को एक अद्वितीय विशेषता, क्षेत्रीय स्थानिक पैटर्न और लामबंदी के नए तरीकों को शामिल करने के लिए जाना जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-34 was marked by a unique character, regional spatial patterns and employment of new mobilization techniques. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

After Viceroy Irwin failed to meet the eleven demands of Mahatma Gandhi, Civil Disobedience Movement was launched with Salt Satyagraha.

Unique character

Different from earlier non-cooperation movement that called for peaceful & nonviolent measures like resigning from government jobs, picketing etc., this was about disobedience to government laws and diktats.

Eg: salt law was broken and disobedience shown against revenue officials and Zamindars.

Regional Spatial Pattern

Civil Disobedience spread across length and breadth of nation :-

↳ At Sabarmati, it was led by Gandhiji himself

↳ At Dharsana, it was led by Sarojini Naidu

↳ In Northwest frontier province, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan led Khudai Khitmatgar

↳ In south India, Cheriar and other leaders broke salt law

↳ In North-East, Sylhet and regions in Assam saw massive participation

↳ In Nagaland, Rani Gaidenliu led the movement (who was arrested by Britishers)

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New Mobilization Techniques

↳ Women participated in large numbers (Eg: Kamladevi chattopadhyay)

↳ Industrialists & Capitalists supported civil-disobedience movement (Eg: G.L. Bajaj actively supported Gandhi)

↳ Salt was used as symbol for british oppression

↳ March technique and going to hinterland attracted massive crowds

In middle, with Gandhi-Irwin Pact, CDM was called off but with failure of talks at 2nd Round Conference in London, Gandhiji relaunched CDM.

It was a unique turning point in our freedom struggle movement.

14. भारत के तटीय क्षेत्रों में द्वीपों के डूबने की परिघटना के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, संपूर्ण राष्ट्र और विशेष रूप से द्वीपीय समुदाय के लिए इसके संभावित प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Explain the underlying causes behind the phenomenon of sinking islands in India's coastal regions. Also, evaluate its possible implications for the nation as a whole and island communities in particular. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently, ~~inst~~ islands across the Kerala coast witnessed the phenomena of sinking.

Causes

- Rise in sea level & submergence
  - ↳ with rising sea level rise due to glacier melting
  - ↳ with thermal expansion, sea level can rise (due to ocean warming)
- Land subsidence
  - ↳ due to tectonic & diastrophic factors
  - ↳ due to erosion by waves
  - ↳ ground water extraction

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Recently, WMO published a report on unprecedent rate of rising sea levels (4mm per year) and total rise of few meters since 1970s.

Implications

① On Nation

- change in coastline adding to sea based maritime challenges
- loss of economic resources (like minerals, aquaculture)
- loss of biodiversity
- loss of life & property (along sea line)

② On Island communities

- huge displacement & concerns for resettlement
- impact local economy & aquaculture
- new disease & zoonotic concerns

This calls for adaptation across coastal communities to better adapt to challenges & also mitigate them effectively

- Strengthen implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone Guidelines & shift to integrated coastal zone management
- Build local capacity of coastal communities
- More research & impact studies through (INCOIS)
- Consider detailed social impact assessment of projects like ports construction (Eg:- Great Nicobar Project on Transhipment Container facility)
- Collaborate with Small Island & Developing Islands countries for best-in-class practices that can be implemented in India.

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15. भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन के संबंध में क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट बाधाओं का एक समालोचनात्मक विवरण दीजिए।
Give a critical account of region-specific constraints with regard to sustainable tourism in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently Tourism working group meeting of G20 at Kashmir it was recognized that tourism has potential for sustainable development and can contribute to its localization.

India has huge tourism potential, however to fully realize it we should overcome region specific constraints :-

1) North Indian Himalayan states (like Uttarakhand & Himachal Pradesh)

↳ they need to emphasize on eco tourism (with rising pollution

↳ demand is more than carrying capacity (eg: Joshimath land subsidence)

↳ challenges like land slides, cloud burst affect tourism potential

2) Uttarpradesh & Bihar (northern plains)

↳ They have huge potential owing to presence of ancient empires & kingdoms but they lack infrastructure

↳ poor connectivity and lack of promotion of ancient heritage (Eg: Bareilly has fort at Ramnagar of Mahabharat age but not developed)

3) Rajasthan & Gujarat (west India)

↳ they too have infrastructure & connectivity issues

↳ lack of tourist guides

4) Southern India

↳ many heritage sites need to revamped and need more recognition (Eg:- Ramappa temple now given UNESCO recognition)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Stepwall in Hyderabad now being developed by Government shows historical neglect

5) Challenges in left wing extremist areas, north-east insurgency areas and terrorism in Kashmir prevent tourist to come due to safety concerns

Way Ahead

1) Infrastructure development (UDAN 5.0)
2) Use digital technologies (Eg: National Digital Tourism Mission)
3) State Government should bring dedicated policies (like UP Tourism Policy incentivize hotel creation)
4) Shift to eco-tourism in fragile areas.

anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के लिए मृदा द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में संधारणीय मृदा प्रबंधन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।
In view of the important role played by soil for the ecosystem, discuss the significance of sustainable soil management in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Soil is an important resource and has huge contribution given its wide ecosystem service potential.

1) It provides essential nutrients for growth of food crops, thus provide conditions for agriculture growth

2) It recycles nutrients like nitrogen, carbon, phosphorus & sulphur through their respective cycle

3) It provides minerals like silicon

4) with soil animals cannot graze

5) It contribute to groundwater recharge (by seepage through soil)

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Significance of soil management

1. Contributes to food security
2. Important for economic security (like agriculture, livestock all directly dependent on soil)
3. Soil degradation could lead to zoonotic diseases
4. Poor soil conditions leads to migration & subsequent social & political unrest (due to displacement)
5. Land degradation reinforces climate change & global warming
6. It (poor managements) ~~exab~~ excarbates disasters like floods, droughts etc

Therefore, UNCCD (convention to combat desertification) puts impetus on effective soil management and

reverse land degradation and transition to land neutrality principles. As per land degradation atlas, 29% area is degraded in India.

Way Ahead

1. Measures like soil health card be effectively implemented for monitoring soil conditions

2. Shift to natural fertilizers (PM-PRANAM) and increasing fertilizer use efficiency (nano urea)

3. Adopt Delhi Declaration in letter & spirit & implement Bonn Pledge

4. Civil society organization like Save the soil campaign should work to create awareness

This will help for achieving target in SDG 15 for sustainable soil management

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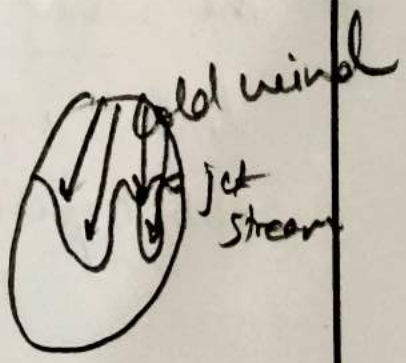
17. जेट धाराएं भारत और विश्व की जलवायु को बदलने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।
Jet streams play an important role in altering the climate of India and the world. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Jet streams are upper atmospheric wind circulation. They play a huge role in impacting the climate.

1) Polar Jet stream

It is a jet stream that influence the climate conditions in and around polar regions (Eg: weakening of polar jet stream caused cold waves in Texas in 2021)

strong jet stream



weak jet stre

anything the margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Jet stream in temperate regions

→ It leads to formation of temperate cyclone as high pressure anti-cyclonic upper atmosphere wind lead to frontal formation in temperate region

3) Sub-tropical jet stream

→ It is related to monsoons in India and impact its arrival in mainland

→ The setting up of ITCZ is intricately linked with withdrawal of sub-tropical jet stream

→ It bring western disturbances to India & bring rainfall in winters in Northern India

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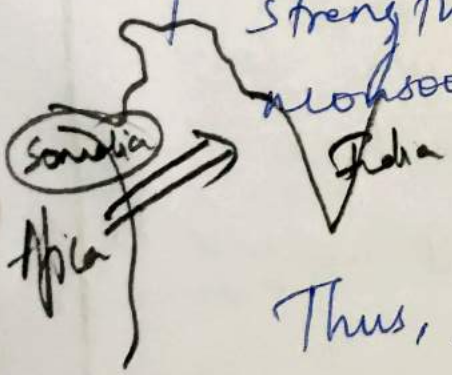
4) Tropical Easterly Jet stream

- It steers tropical cyclones in Indian ocean (Bay of Bengal to mainland)
- It strengthens monsoon

5) Somali Jet stream

- It plays a role in strengthening southwest monsoon winds



Thus, jet stream plays a role in influencing temperature, rainfall and even formation & movement of extreme weather events like cyclones.

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18. भारत में मलिन बस्तियों के निर्माण और इसके प्रसार के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत इन-सीटू स्लम पुनर्विकास योजना में सुधार की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Highlighting the factors responsible for the formation and proliferation of slums in India, discuss the need to revamp the In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). (Answer in 250 words) 15

Slums are areas of high density in urban areas with poor living standards & lack of proper sanitation & wash facilities. (Eg: Dharavi slum in Mumbai)

Factors responsible

1. High urbanization with low investment in infrastructure (Eg: urban population will increase to 40% by 2030)

2. Huge demand-supply gap in housing facilities

3. Sky-rocketing prices of real estate

4. Lack of transport connectivity due to

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which many people build slums nearby office areas (they start as tents and develop to full fledged slums)

5. Lack of holistic urban planning

6. Lack of political will as many slum dwellers are migrants who don't vote in local elections (thus there is no political incentive)

Slums are not cause of poor urbanization but an effect which means it can be resolved. Government scheme of PM-AWAS (U) has 4 components, one of them being in-situ slum development

↳ It provides for construction of better houses in slum areas

↳ It provides better infrastructure & healthcare & sanitation facilities

↳ It has provision for PPP

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Revamp the scheme

- Integrate slum redevelopment into holistic urban planning approach (that provides connectivity to workplace as well)

- Mere house construction will not suffice and it should be linked with healthcare & education services (GATI - Shakti can be used)

- Need for cheap houses in outer city areas with regional rapid connectivity facilities (Eg: Delhi Meerut RRTS)

Thus, a holistic approach is needed that aims to create sustainable cities (SDG 11) and promote inclusive growth.

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19. भारत में निर्धनता और पर्यावरण क्षरण के बीच संबंध पर प्रकाश डालिए। निर्धनता में कमी करने से संबंधित प्रयास किस प्रकार संधारणीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

Bring out the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation in India. How can poverty reduction efforts play an important role in promoting sustainable development and safeguarding the environment? (Answer in 250 words) 15

World bank defines poverty as a multi dimensional condition of lack of access to basic services & opportunities to live a life of dignity. UNDP and OPHI in MDP Index include factors like Cooking fuel usage to measure poverty.

Thus, there is a link between poverty & environment degradation

Poverty —leads to→ Pollution

→ usage of cheap fuel like cowdung cakes, coal, wood

→ unable to afford green energy

→ poor sanitation

→ more carbon emission

→ more polluting gases are released

→ water pollution (as waste is directly released towards)

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Environment degradation $\xrightarrow{\text{leads to}}$ Poverty

As ecosystem services are reduced, poverty will increase. Eg: if mangroves are destructed then more deaths & destruction to property in cyclones.

Eg: If air pollution increases then more healthcare expenditure on lung diseases

Need for poverty reduction

- Help transition to cleaner fuels
- Bring affordability for environment friendly products (like jute bags)
- Adopt sustainable waste management practices
- Shift to LIFE movement

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It thus promotes sustainable developments and reduce environmental degradation.

SDG Goal One thus calls for elimination of poverty. Indian efforts like 10 crore Ujjwala, 12 crore tap connections, promotion of millets (for farmer economic security) tackle twin challenges of poverty & environmental degradation.

For long term success, we need climate finance and technology transfer to truly pass-on benefits to local communities and ensure SDGs localization.

In this context Think 20 has provided suggestions like concession models, 'energy as services', blended finance etc.

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20. वैश्वीकरण और धर्म के बीच का संबंध जटिल रहा है, साथ ही दोनों के बीच की अंतःक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप नई संभावनाएं और चुनौतियां उभर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
The relationship between globalisation and religion has been a complex one with new possibilities and challenges emerging as a result of the interaction between the two. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation refers to rising interconnectedness, inter dependence of both economies and societies through free flow of not only goods & services but also people, information and ideas.

It has also impacted religion and led to complex relationship.

Possiblities

→ Help promote peaceful ideas and religious tenets (Eg: ISKCON movement creating Krishna consciousness across world)

→ Buddhism is being adopted by many in newer forms

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like Nichiren Buddhism

- Provides a platform for discussions and reduce prejudices and stereotypes with more cross cultural interaction
- Act as tool of soft power for the nation
- Promote bilateral relations (Eg: Ramayana circuit in India-Nepal relations)

Challenges

- Rising protests in Iraq due to burning of religious textbook in Norway, Sweden (conflict between religion and fundamental rights provided by state)

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Rising extremism and proliferation of terrorist groups (Eg: Al-Qaeda branches in Bangladesh, ISIS in Asia)
- Social media used for radicalization
- Revivalist culture used to fight consumerist and western ideologies (Eg: communal incidents, hate speeches)

This calls for more nuanced effort at national & international level. Eg: Religion 20 aims to address these challenges. Indian Secularism model also provides the right direction as balance between state & religion which others can emulate.

GS-III

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2087)

Name of Candidate	Shohani Teberiwal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	995991
Center	Online	Date	28-08-23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

For one-to-one mentoring session on this copy, call us at 7042691891 or send an email to appointment@visionias.

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1. भारत में पशुपालन में महिलाएं किस प्रकार योगदान देती हैं? भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक में महिलाओं को वर्तमान में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

How do women contribute to livestock rearing in India? What are the issues currently faced by women in the livestock sector in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Livestock sector contributes one-third to agricultural GVA providing employment to 8.8% of population. Women contribution is significant in the sector.

According to oxfam report, 90% of the non-farm work in rural households are done by women. Woman contribute towards livestock rearing as feeding the livestock (preparation of saani), taking sanitation care, protection against livestock diseases and milching the animals.

India's livestock sector is dominated by small & marginal farm households, unlike big livestock farms in Europe, Australia where work is mechanized, thus women contribution is more significant in India.

It is also evident from success of cooperatives and SHGs ⇒ Eg: Pashu Sakhis

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Challenges faced

1. Low income or compensation as compared to men
2. Lack of bargaining power (they don't own land – only 14% have land ownership)
3. credit facilities & access is poor
4. Lack Training (extension services poor)
5. Limited knowledge of veterinary diseases (eg: LSD virus last year)
6. Poor market information

Way Ahead

- Leverage SHGs (2 crore Lakhpati dream of PM) & cooperatives
- Provide extension & training services
- Provide credit facilities & access to market

Government schemes like Mahila Arthik Vikas Sashaktikaran are step in right direction

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2. वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ONORC) योजना कैसे और किस सीमा तक प्रवासी मजदूरों, शहरी गरीबों और दिहाड़ी मजदूरों के लिए उल्लेखनीय संभावित लाभ प्रदान कर सकती है?

How and to what extent can the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme provide significant potential benefits for migrant labourers, urban poor, and daily wagers? (Answer in 150 words) 10

In order to truely deliver the right to food under NFSA 2013, Government has come up with marquee 'one nation one ration card'.

Benefits

- Provide pan-India availability of grains
- Increase efficiency of service delivery
- Reduce social security concerns of migrant labourers
- Leverage technology for better working of scheme
- Ensure timely delivery of food grains
- Convergence with other areas of Aadhar beneficiary benefits (like JAM)

Challenges that remain

- Aadhar Card though a successfull marquee initiative face challenges like commission & omission under NFSA
- If card is lost or damaged (in say natural disaster) it is difficult for poor people to reaccess services
- Mobile linkage of Aadhar is a challenge for poor (digital inequality)

overall there are leakages in PDS (as noted by Shanta & Sudip Bandopadhyay Committee — eg: ePOS system does not work in areas of poor connectivity)

Thus, the step is right for ONORC but these challenges should be mitigated by proper awareness, more digital education and checking leakages & concerns of PDS, while updating beneficiary list constantly.

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3. जलवायु परिवर्तन ने भारत में कृषि उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? क्या आपको लगता है कि जलवायु स्मार्ट जल बचत कृषि-प्रौद्योगिकियां समय की मांग बन गई हैं?

How has climate change affected agricultural production and productivity in India? Do you think climate smart water saving agri-technologies have become the need of the hour? (Answer in 150 words) 10

IPCC has given the red warning on climate change if its repercussions across sectors. Food security is most affected -

Eg: Unseasonal rains in october last year destroyed kharif harvest

Eg: Heat wave in March destroyed Rabi wheat crop during flowering stage

Eg: Monsoon unpredictability (high rainfall in Himachal but low rainfall in odisha, Chattisgarh, Telangana) has led to serious concerns on kharif crops

Eg: Vegetable prices are soaring high due to poor yield in March (repercussions seen now)

IPCC warns loss of SMMT of food grains with every one degree rise in temperature (Synthesis Report)

Climate change ⇒ heat waves, land degradation, erratic monsoon, more disasters } affect food security

Need for climate smart water savings

1. More than half of net sown area is under rainfed agriculture
2. Share of tanks & tubewells is very high under irrigation (~60%)
3. Water use efficiency & fertilizer use efficiency is low
4. Water guzzling crops grown in regions of low rainfall (eg: rice in Punjab)
5. Ground water stress (about 90% of GW used for agriculture)

Thus, climate smart agriculture which include climate smart water savings is need of hour. Agriculture 2.0 Deccan principles can be leveraged as way forward

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4. संधारणीय फसल उत्पादन के लिए नैनो-उर्वरकों के आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय लाभ क्या हैं? भारतीय किसानों द्वारा नैनो-उर्वरकों को अपनाने में आने वाली समस्याओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

What are the economic and environmental benefits of nanofertilizers for sustainable crop production? State the concerns in the adoption of nanofertilizers by Indian farmers. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently, IFFCO released nano-urea which utilizes nano technology for efficient delivery of fertilizers

Economic Benefits

- better use of resources by increasing fertilizer use efficiency (currently at 32% for nitrogen)
- save resources in terms of farm labour
- reduce overall cost of fertilizers
- nudge towards fertilizer reforms

Environment benefits

- Balance the N·P·K ratio in soil to optimal 4:2:1 (from 25:5:1)
- prevent soil degradation
- reduce salinity & alkalinity of soil
- prevent eutrophication
- reduce land degradation & desertification (UNCCD)

Concerns

① Institutional

- current urea regime of subsidies provides no incentive to shift to nano urea
- it would require holistic reforms in subsidies (both irrigation & fertilizers)

② Technical challenges

- it needs extension services as nano-urea should be applied in scientific manner
- need to complement with micro-irrigation facilities.

③ Farmer challenges

- lack of education & many are small & marginal (86%)

Thus, Kanimozhi committee on fertilizers should be implemented to revamp the sector.

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5. देश के सभी हिस्सों में प्राकृतिक गैस के पर्याप्त और समान वितरण की उपलब्धता एक समान आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक प्रगति हासिल करने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है? इस संदर्भ में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

How can the availability of adequate and equitable distribution of natural gas in all parts of the country help in achieving uniform economic and social progress? What challenges India faces in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Government wants to increase the share the natural gas in energy mix from 6% to 15%. For adequate availability City Gas Distribution Network has been envisaged.

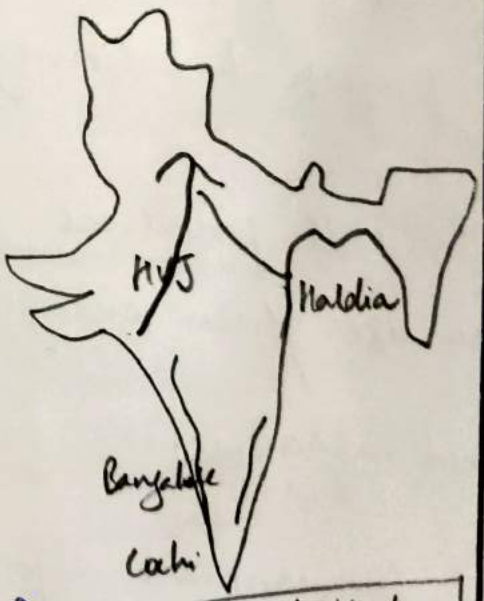
Economic & social progress

↳ Gas is cheaper than other fossil fuels

↳ It reduces less carbon emissions comparitively and release no toxic pollutants (like sulphur)

↳ It can be easily transported (unlike hydrogen)

↳ can be made from coal (coal gasification mission aims to produce natural gas using upto 100 MMT of coal)



Gas Distribution Network

Challenges

1. Dependence on imports for natural gas
2. Initiatives like TAPI are still not implemented
3. Indian coal is of poor quality and not suitable for gas production (Eg: neyveli lignite sources)
4. Need huge investment in gasification projects & technology transfer
5. It still produces CO_2 equivalent emissions (unlike green energy like solar, hydro)
6. Need infrastructure for gas supply

Government efforts including asking Iraq for flared gas are welcome. Overall transition to clean needs to be complemented with 50% fossil fuel based energy and nothing is better than natural gas.

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6. भारत में बढ़ते मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Explain the reasons behind increasing human-wildlife conflict in India. Discuss the measures taken by the Government to mitigate the human-wildlife conflict. (Answer in 150 words) 10

According to a reply in Parliament, there have been more than 2500 deaths of human beings in past few years during several conflicts — with elephants, tigers etc consider Tigeress Avni for example. There has also been equivalent deaths of wild animals (eg: electrocution)

Reasons

1. Loss of habitat of animals
2. Rising encroachment of forest areas
3. Loss of indigeneous practices that live in harmony with animals (example - Animal whispehers)
4. Rising electrification of forest areas
5. Biodiversity loss and animals coming out for prey
6. Half hearted measures like Elephant corridors not strictly implemented

Measures by Government

1. Creation of national park, wildlife sanctuaries with core zone of no human interference

2. Human-wildlife mitigation action plan

3. Culling of vermin animals under wildlife Protection Act

4. Use of technology by state forest departments (like sending SMS when animal spotted, tracking using GPS)

5. Initiatives by forest department (like in kerala) for more awareness

Article 51A(g) and 51A(h) makes it our fundamental duty to protect environment and have compassion for animals — this attitude will only help for mitigating this conflict.

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7. भारत में बढ़ते शहरीकरण और ध्वनि प्रदूषण के बीच संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए। मानव स्वास्थ्य पर ध्वनि प्रदूषण के प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Discuss the linkages between growing urbanization and noise pollution in India. Describe the effects of noise pollution on human health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Urbanization is the process of shift in demography from rural to urban areas marked with corresponding economic, social as well as cultural changes.

With high rise cities, pollution too has increased – air water, soil, even noise pollution.

→ more construction activities
→ more vehicles
→ emergence of large stadiums for concerts
→ loud music at cafes, homes
→ loudspeakers use

} creates noise pollution

URBANISATION

Effects on noise pollution

1. very high decibel noise can be fatal and lead to loss of listening capabilities
2. It can create issues in mental health
3. Causes poor concentration
4. Lead to headache, migraine
5. Most harmful to construction workers (thus need noise cancellation devices)

Government has notified under Environment Protection Act measures to mitigate noise pollution. Several state government have taken dedicated measures against loudspeakers (Eg: U.P.) and against loud music after 10 PM. They are welcome step. It should be complemented with social behaviour & change communication

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. भारतीय अंतरिक्ष नीति, 2023 भारत में एक सशक्त, नवाचारी और विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी अंतरिक्ष पारितंत्र के विकास के लिए एक उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कैसे कार्य कर सकती है?

How can the Indian Space Policy, 2023 act as a catalyst for the development of a robust, innovative and globally competitive space ecosystem in India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

India has over the past 2 years taken several steps to open the space sector. Indian Space Policy 2023 will act as a guiding light to increase our private sector contribution and create India equivalent of companies like Space X.

The success is already evident with launch of first private satellite Vikram-S and subsequent launches like Azad Sat (involving 250 girl students).

Space Policy
- → Provides dedicated role of ISRO, InSPACE, ISPA, NSIL, Antrix
- → Promote cooperation between ISRO and private sector
- → Provide private companies to use government facilities like launching station

Significance

- It will lead to more innovation in space sector by attracting young entrepreneurs
- It will shift burden of ISRO from trivial satellite launches towards marquee space exploration programs
- It will contribute to more technological developments & research & innovation (through spillover effects)
- Increase contribution of space sector of India in global market (currently at only 2%)

Today, India is on the moon. The space Policy along with support for private sector will act as catalyst for new journey of space businesses. For moon is not a destination but only a springboard.

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9. स्पेशल फ्रंटियर फोर्स के अधिदेश पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इसकी क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं?

Discuss the mandate of the Special Frontier Force. What have been its achievements in ensuring the security of India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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10. समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना भारत के रणनीतिक और आर्थिक हितों की सुरक्षा का मूलभूत आधार क्यों माना जाता है? इस संदर्भ में समुद्री जलदस्युता रोधी अधिनियम (मेरीटाइम एंटी-पायरेसी एक्ट) का क्या महत्व है?

Why is ensuring maritime security considered the key to safeguarding India's strategic and economic well-being? What is the significance of the Maritime Anti-Piracy Act in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Maritime domain awareness and maritime security has always been part of governance since ancient ages. Consider - "Uttaram Yat Samudrasaya" providing sea based definition for Bharat and naval forces of Cholas, Marathas highlighting importance of maritime security

Strategic reasons
- ↳ for free, open & inclusive oceans
- ↳ Promote rules based order
- ↳ Energy security
- ↳ freedom of navigation
- ↳ Counter threats like piracy, drug trafficking (Kandla Port incident) & terrorism

Economic reasons
- ↳ Blue Economy
- ↳ 90% of trade by volume & 70% by value flow through seas
- ↳ secure sea lanes of communication
- ↳ Provide employment to fishermen, coastal communities
- ↳ Mega cities are on coasts (Mumbai, Cochi, Vizag)

Recently, Parliament passed Anti-Piracy Bill to fulfill our commitments under UNCLOS

- It recognizes crime of piracy and gives power to prosecute
- It calls for extradition provision
- Makes it cognizable offence with strict punishment.

This will help reduce piracy and ensure protection of our merchant navy at traditional piracy hotspots like Somalia, Gulf of Aden.

In this context, India has several initiatives like IPOI, it has signed white shipping Agreements, Colombo Security Security. For more collaboration, PM-5 point framework at UNSC should be implemented.

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11. 2023-24 के बजट में सूचीबद्ध सात प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र (सप्तर्षि) कौन-से हैं? उनसे किस प्रकार भारत में समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा देने की अपेक्षा की गई है?

What are the seven priority areas (the Saptarishis) listed in the Budget of 2023-24? How are they expected to promote inclusive development in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Finance Minister with aim of creating Atmanirbhar Bharat under Amrit kaal has given seven priority areas leveraging ancient ethos of saptrishis.

① Inclusive development
- ↳ Agriculture
  - Accelerator fund
  - Horticulture Program
  - Fisheries scheme
  - PACS promotion
  - → Shri-Anna
- ↳ Education
  - PM SHRI
- ↳ Healthcare
  - increased budgetary allocation
  - More nurses, doctors

② Green Growth
- ↳ Green Credit Programme
- ↳ VGF for Battery Energy storage
- ↳ Green Hydrogen Mission
- ↳ PM-PRANAM, MISHTI, GoBardhan

③ Youth Power
- ↳ Unity Mall
- ↳ Kaushal Vikas Yojana

(4) Financial Services

- Mahila Sammaan Saving Certificate
- Services in GIFT City
- services for old age people

(5) Reaching last mile

- special scheme for PVTGs
- Micro irrigation project in Karnataka

(6) Infrastructure Connectivity

- 33% increase in capital expenditure (10 lakh crore)
- Highest every outlay for railways budget (2 lakh crore)

(7) Technological developments / Ease of living

- AI CoE
- lab grown diamond
- vivad se vishwaas

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Inclusive development

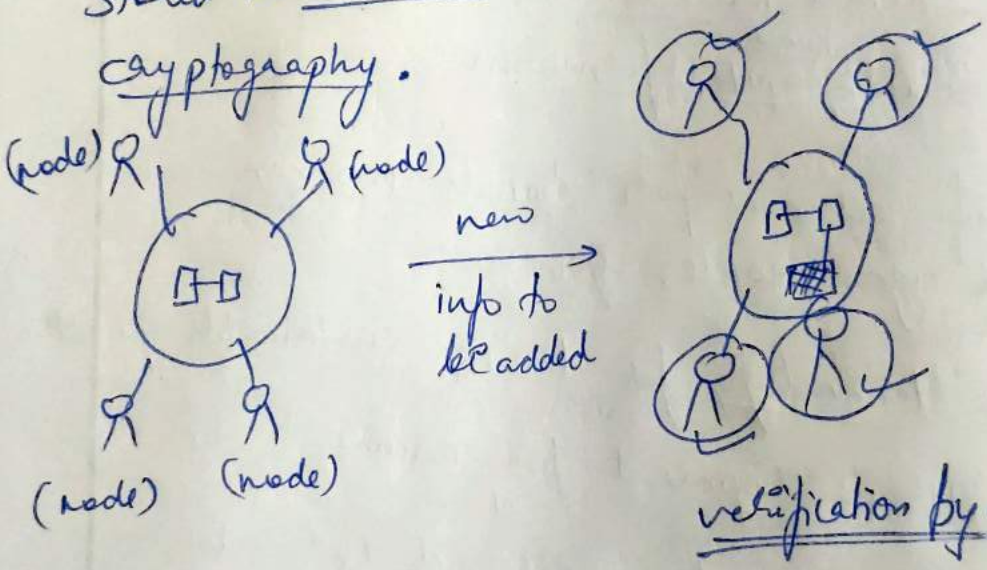
1. Capital expenditure will crowd-in private sector and create multiplier effects and provide equity (Eg:- Gram Sadak Yojana)
2. Led to increase in total government expenditure in education and healthcare for social human capital formation
3. Specific schemes for tribals, women, old age people, youth
4. Use technology for driving sustainable growth
5. Skill development programme
6. MSMEs credit increased through Revamped credit distribution schemes
7. Promotion of cooperatives to support small & marginal farmers

All this while pursuing fiscal consolidation is a remarkable feat setting agenda for India becoming developed in Amrit kaal.

12. ब्लॉकचेन तकनीक भारत में भूमि रिकॉर्ड के डिजिटलीकरण की दिशा में कैसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है?

How can blockchain technology play a pivotal role towards digitization of land records in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Blockchain technology refers to a decentralized technical way of consolidating and verifying information stored in blocks and locked through cryptography.



It has several use cases ranging from business to governance. It can be a game changer to digitize our land records under ULPIN and land record modernization programme (Bhoo-Aadhar).

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Significance

Thus blockchain can help transition from presumptive land titling to conclusive land titling

Principles	Use of Blockchain
① Curtain principle	→ Through blockchain, there will be verification of all records, thus fulfilling curtain principle
② Mirror principle	→ Any change in records will reflect in all nodes
③ Title Insurance	→ It can provide insurance & guarantee of all record and cannot be hacked
④ True depiction of record	→ It will provide actual depiction of record (through either proof of work or proof of stake)

It will reduce disputes in land records & provide easy updation in real time

Road Ahead

Currently our land records are marred by challenges like legacy court cases, oral deeds, physical data across multiple departments that are not interoperable.

Blockchain can solve all these issue but it requires massive investment in resources, technology and energy (huge electricity requirement).

It also needs training of grand level workers in municipality and state government (land is in list II) for long-term success.

NITI Aayog should thus produce a consultation paper with states to help transition our current efforts like SWAMITVA to blockchain.

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13. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) भारत में कृषि उपज के भंडारण, परिवहन और विपणन को बेहतर बनाने में कितनी सहायक हो सकती है?

How far can public-private partnerships (PPPs) help in improving the storage, transportation, and marketing of agricultural produce in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Worldbank defines PPP as partnership that considers sharing of risks, benefits, investments and resources.

Agriculture is facing many challenges as noted by several committees from Swaminathan to Shanta to Ashok Dalwai and all have recommended ~~from~~ more private participation in one way or other across agri value chain

Storage

Challenges	PPP role
↳ Lack of adequate storage facilities (only 47% out of 312 MMT production)	→ Bring in resources for storage infrastructure
↳ Skewed cold storage network in Northern states	→ Provide best-in-class services using automated system

Challenges	Solution by PPP
→ grain gets destroyed due to lack of safe storage	→ provide negotiable warehouse receipt system
→ poor price availability	→ use VGF, concession models

Transportation

Challenges	Solution (PPP)
→ lack of forward linkages	→ invest in road network (BOT, HAM, VGF)
→ misuse by traders (cartelization)	→ provide tractors at cheaper rates
→ in many states density of APMC is low, thus farm to market distance is very large	→ private procurement at door step can reduce transportation cost

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Marketing

Challenges	Solutions
↳ lack of market information leading to cobweb phenomena	↳ private stockist scheme
↳ skewed presence of Mandis (APMCs are very few considering 6 lakh villages)	↳ contract farming will shift to demand based agriculture
↳ lack of modern facilities leading huge lines	↳ investment in mandi infrastructure (like electronic weighing scales)
	↳ Agri Tech farmers can use Agri Stack for better information
	↳ krishi Udan for better market access

With withdrawal of farm laws, the state government should push for these PPP measures as per their local requirements.

14. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से आधुनिकीकरण और सुधार योजना (SMART-PDS) में भारत हेतु खाद्य सुरक्षा से परे जाते हुए वृहद् परिवर्तनकारी क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The Scheme for Modernization and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART-PDS) has transformative potential beyond food security for India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has a massive food security programme under Public Distribution System catering to 80 crore people as right to food (NFSA 2013)

Technology reforms

- National Food Security Index
- Aadhar linkage of Ration Card
- One Nation One Ration Card for migrant workers
- Digitization of supply chain (end-to-end computerisation)
- ePOS system in Fair Price Shops
- Use of GPS for monitoring truck movement
- DBT pilot programme in A&N islands

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Transformative potential

- Leverage technology for transparency and accountability
- Reduce inefficiency in system (Shanta committee noted more than 40% leakages in PDS)
- Better delivery of services especially for migrants (thereby creating a social security net)
- Reduce corruption in fair-price shops
- Centralized monitoring
- Competitive & cooperative federalism (Eg: NFSI Index)
- Better transportation methods using data rather than first-in-first-out rudimentary methods

These efforts are welcome, however there are some challenges as noted by Sudip Bandopadhyay Committee :-

① ePOS system is not working efficiently in rural areas due to poor internet availability

② There are commission and omission errors in Aadhar linkages

③ End-to-end computerization is successfull only in few states (like chathisgarh)

Therefore SMART-PDS is not sufficient there should be holistic digital inclusion measures (like PMGDISHA) with revamp of digital and physical infrastructure in rural areas.

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15. समुद्री हीटवेव की उत्पति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उन तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे वे समुद्री पारितंत्र को प्रभावित कर सकती हैं और आर्थिक नुकसान पहुंचा सकती हैं।
Explain the causes behind the occurrence of marine heat waves. Discuss the ways in which they can affect the marine ecosystems and cause economic losses. (Answer in 250 words)
15

Marine heat waves refer to condition of rise in ocean temperature upto depths of 300m for upto two-to-three consecutive days.

Causes

1. Rising ocean temperature (due to global warming)
2. Heat currents in ocean surface
3. Phenomena like El-Nino
4. Increase in maritime trade
5. Rise in ocean pollution and marine pollution
6. Destruction of nature based solutions (NbS) that regulate oceans like corals

Effect on marine ecosystem

- ↳ Lead to biodiversity loss
- ↳ Reinforce deadly trio of ocean warming, deoxygenation and acidification
- ↳ Lead to coral destruction (as they are sensitive to temperature change)
- ↳ Effect fisheries sector (& aquaculture)
- ↳ Lead to rise in ocean level and cause sinking of small island and developing countries
- ↳ significantly impact coastal communities

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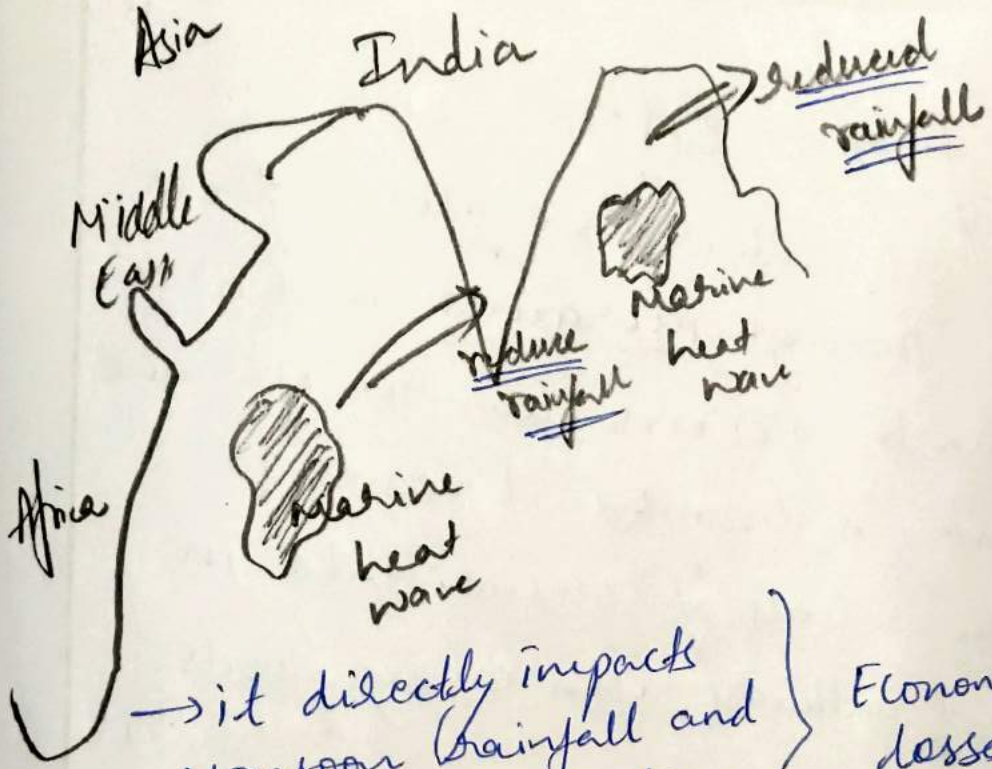
Impact on monsoon



→ it directly impacts monsoon rainfall and thus affect agriculture in rainfed area
→ loss of fisheries & aquaculture
→ loss of eco-tourism
→ biodiversity loss & loss of green gdp

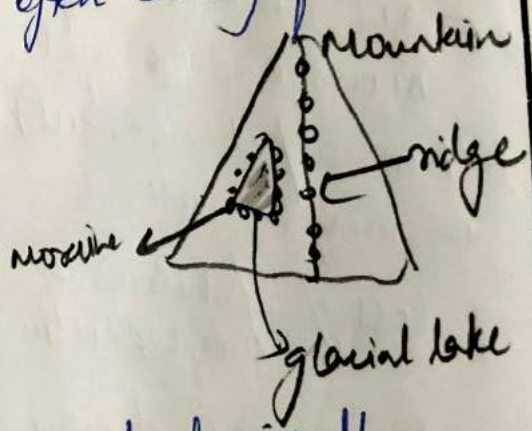
} Economic losses

Thus, there should be collaborated efforts against rising ocean temperature. MARIPOL Convention, UN-ocean summit are right measures for international consensus along with local adaptation measures

16. ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड (GLOFs) के कारणों और प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं?

Explain the causes and impact of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). What are the measures taken by the government in this context? (Answer in 250 words) 15

When glaciers retreat, water in them gets contained in form of glacial lakes through moraines and other sediments. However when the moraine boundary is disrupted it leads to sudden release of glacial lake in form of outburst often causing floods.



Causes

① Natural causes

↳ Earthquakes in tectonically active Himalayas

↳ Landslides

↳ Very high level rainfall lead to weathering & erosion of moraine

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② Human related causes

↳ Encroachment of land
↳ Unscientific construction measures like vertical slope cutting
↳ Deforestation
↳ Road widening
↳ Concretization
↳ Altering natural course of rivers & glaciers movement

Impact

↳ cause floods
↳ cause landslides
↳ destruction of life & property
↳ disruption of critical infrastructure
↳ impact agriculture & local economy
↳ affect tourism potential

Government measures

1. Study conducted to map glacial lakes in Himalayas by LiDAR

2. NDMA guidelines for disaster risk reduction

3. State government measures that protect against floods, landslides

4. NDRF, SDRF for rescue, relief, recovery operations

While GLOFs is a natural phenomena but human factors have exacerbated the impact. It thus needs a whole of society approach to mitigate the impact and better adapt to such situations (leveraging local knowledge).

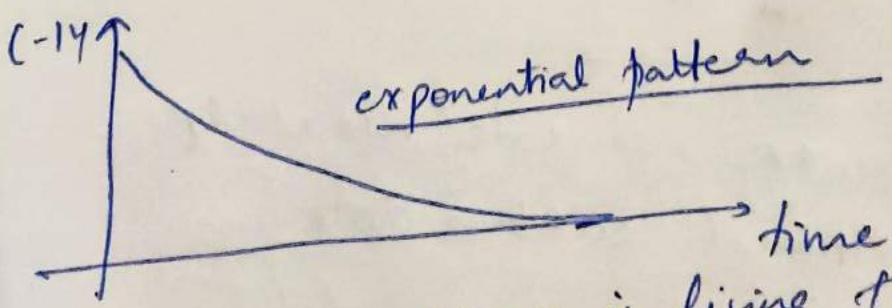
17. रेडियोमेट्रिक डेटिंग कैसे काम करती है? इससे जुड़ी सीमाएं क्या हैं? रेडियोमेट्रिक डेटिंग में कैल्शियम-41 का उपयोग करने के संभावित लाभ क्या हैं?

How does radiometric dating work? What are the limitations associated with it? What are the potential advantages of using Calcium-41 in radiometric dating? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Radiometric dating refers to use of half-life principle of radioactive substance for measuring ~~life~~ age of substance.

Consider, carbon-14 which is an isotope of C-12, means that it has more neutrons (8 neutrons vs ideally 6 neutrons in (-12). These neutrons are not stable and cause radioactive decay.

This decay follows exponential decline known as half life



when a substance is living the decay is not there but after its death

the decay begins leading to decline in C-14 & C-12 concentration which can be used to measure half-life.

Limitations

- Provides only approximate age and not accurate
- May cause destruction of monument or structure
- Expensive technology
- Limited availability of human resource in India
- Dependent on half-life

Advantages of Ca-41

- Provides more accurate measures than traditional carbon dating
- Relatively easier process

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↳ calcium 41 has better technical parameters like half-life duration, thus making it more suitable

Radiometry has become an important tool by archaeologists and history students for assessing the heritage. It can also be used in crime and forensics.

Recent order of Allahabad High Court ordering carbon dating shows the reliance of technology & use for preservation of our heritage structures.

18. सरकार द्वारा डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पर बल दिए जाने के बावजूद भारत में ई-फार्मेसी के संदर्भ में चिंता क्यों बढ़ रही है? इस द्वंद्व के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने चाहिए?

Why is there a growing concern over e-pharmacy in India despite the government's push for digital health? What measures are needed to resolve this dichotomy? (Answer in 250 words) 15

e-Pharmacy refers to online shops (online commerce) of pharmacy. For example – Tatang App, Procto App, Apollo App. They can deliver medicines at doorstep at more affordable rates.

Digital health push

In techade, government is pushing digital for increasing access of healthcare. For example, e-Sanjeevni mission / more than 10 crore consultations), National Digital Health Mission, Tele-MANAS, CoWIN for vaccines.

Through people can access quality healthcare services as affordable rates on a single click.

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ePharmacy Challenges

Despite the benefits like reduced cost, fast delivery, accessiblity in remote areas, single click delivery given the nascent stage and absence of regulation there are issues like :-

- Lack of license for selling prescription drugs
- Used for selling hard drugs (like painkillers) on fake prescriptions causing drug addiction (Eg: in Kashmir as noted by Indian Express investigation)
- Contributing to Anti-microbial resistance (AMR) as red-line scheduled drugs are now easily available
- Non-competitive policies like deep discounts, hostile acquisitions causing disruption to physical stores

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Measures needed

1. Bring in legislation for soft-touch regulations

2. Strengthen anti-competitive tracking regime (through CCI)

3. Bring in Digital Competition Bill to regulate startups (Jayant Sinha Committee)

4. Frequent checks on e-Pharmacy companies against selling hard drugs

5. More awareness among consumers against AMR

ePharmacy is a good step for digital health mission, now there is need to risk based framework for ex-ante regulation.

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19. भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) में हुई कमी में किन कारकों ने योगदान दिया है? क्या आपको लगता है कि यह कमी निकट भविष्य में LWE की समस्या के संभावित अंत का संकेत देती है?

What factors have contributed to the decline of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India? Do you think this decline signifies the likely end of the LWE problem in the near future? (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to Ministry of Home Affairs, incidents of LWE (left wing extremism) have reduced by 70% in past 10 years and number of districts affected by it reduced from 200 (at its peak) to about 40 districts.

Factors

(I) Security initiatives-

1. Dedicated state government measures like Andhra Pradesh COBRA battallion, Grey Hounds
2. Creation of National Plan of Action subsuming measures for effective security forces
3. Modernization of security forces like CAPF with more funds

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Surrender-cum Rehabilitation measures

(ii) Development initiatives

1. Aspirational districts program
2. Rights based approach (like FRA, PESA rules)
3. Specific measures for telecom connectivity (State led BSNL)
4. District administrators programs like Think-Bastar, creation of hospital in Bijapur (Tamboli Ayyaj), boosting local economy (like poultry procurement by Asmy in Bihar)

Current trends

While it has declined there have been sporadic incidents like recent killing of our security forces in sukma. Mines are still trapped and ideological support in hotbeds like Bastar exists.

Further, the extremist don't want state led development (as it is evident from destruction of physical infrastructure) but want to create own parallel governance mechanism by force (kangaroo courts).

To end this problem, there needs to holistic measures :-

(i) coordination between state & central agencies

(ii) dedicated security forces with more intelligence inputs

(iii) creation of actionable timeline & plans at chief secretary level

(iv) continued development efforts to get support of local people

This also requires support from media to build a narrative against naxalism and any sympathy for Maoist ideology.

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20. मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और कर अपराधों के बीच समानताएं तथा तालमेल होने के बावजूद, कर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए एंटी-मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग (AML) उपायों का प्रयोग राजनीतिक, कानूनी एवं साथ ही परिचालन संबंधी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Despite commonalities and synergies between money laundering and tax crimes, leveraging anti-money laundering (AML) measures for tackling tax crimes presents political, legal as well as operational challenges. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) defines money laundering as process of concealment of proceeds of crimes and projecting it as untainted property.

While tax evasion and not paying tax on wealth generated through ethical & legal means (Eg: two jobs but reporting only one) (or) (Base Erosion & Profit Shifting) is not covered under PMLA (as it is not a scheduled or predicate offence) but the linkages are same to conceal the money and make black money white.

① Placement

→ same tools like hawala networks, cash transfers, smuggling of money,

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using tax havens, shell companies are used

② Layering – it refers to create a complex web to make it difficult to trace money to original source (with globalization and cryptocurrencies it is applicable to both ML and tax-crime)

③ Integration – finally black money & money laundered is projected as untainted

Thus, channels of placement, layering, integration are same, as motivation of hiding from law enforcement agencies is the same.

Political challenges

↳ criminalization of politics (ADR data of 40% MPs with criminal cases)
↳ use of black money in elections

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Legal challenges

- Difficult to enforce country laws beyond territorial jurisdiction
- challenges in extradition
- Lack of data sharing regulations with some countries
- Multiple agencies working independtly

Operational challenges

- Presence of tax havens (Panama papers)
- Difficult to find shell companies on foreign soil
- Lack of coordination among agencies (CBI, ED, Police forces, IB, SFIO)
- Globalized economy & banking system
- Proliferation of technologies like crypto networks, dark web

Thus, there is need for strengthening international collaboration. Measures like FATF should thus be further strengthened & effects like OECD twin tax be implemented.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

Name of Candidate	Shohani Teberiwal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	995991
Center	Online	Date	06/09/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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8	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. बौद्ध आस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा होने के कारण हाथियों को बौद्ध मूर्तिकल में भी व्यापक रूप से दर्शाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the elephant being a vital part of the Buddhist faith, it was widely represented in its sculptures as well. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recent ~~Oscar~~ Prize winning Netflix documentary 'Animal whisperer's showcase ancient Indian ethos of living in harmony with nature and animals in general and worshipping Elephants in particular.

Central to Buddhist faith

While Buddhism denounced idol worship, new symbolism emerged through Yaksha, Yakshini and ~~worship~~ presence of elephants represented in Buddhist motifs, art, stories etc.

Example, Toran gateways of Sanchi Stupa have intricate carvings including those of Elephants.

When Maryan rulers like Ashoka spread Buddhism, Elephants

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here a central part of pillars and engravings.

Represented in sulptures

Elephants can be found in both Gandhara and Mathura art forms. They can be seen in direct form of Elephant idols or indirectly as part of Buddha sulptures like seated Buddha.

Boddhisattva forms like Vajrapani also illustrate elephant presence in sulptures.

Hence, we conclude, Elephant was a vital part of faith, hence art & architecture associated with Buddhism.

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2. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रयासों और बलिदानों के माध्यम से जीता गया था। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में आदिवासी महिलाओं द्वारा किए गए योगदानों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India's war of independence was won by the efforts and sacrifices of different sections of the society. In this context, discuss the contributions made by tribal women in the national freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indian struggle for freedom was a truely inclusive people's fight. Different sections participated from peasants to workers to capitalist class. It covered entire length and breadth of nation including North-Eastern states & hinterland.

Women played an important role, be it leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali, or dalit women like Jhalkari bai, Durgawati Devi. These women, took the struggle representing it as a mass movement

Tribal women contribution

↳ They were equal participants in decentralized tribal revolts like Paika Rebellion, Revolt of Jungle Mahal, Santhal Hool, Munda Rebellion.

↳ They revolted against British interference in their traditional land rights and stopping their access to forest through laws like Forest Act

↳ In North-East, with matrilineal societies like Khasis, struggle saw participation of tribal women in Khasi rebellion

↳ similarly, in Anglo-Kuki war, women participated in large numbers

↳ Even for mainstream national movements, they saw representation

Quit India Movement ⊕ Ramna Rebellion (during NCM) ⊕ Civil Disobedience (Eg: Rani Gaidanlieu of Nagaland, Kanak Lata Barauh (Assam)

These women represent our Veerangas and inspire everyone especially women in tribal areas

3. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर के राष्ट्रवाद संबंधी दृष्टिकोण में अंतर्निहित प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को वर्णित कीजिए।

Bring out the key principles underlying Rabindranath Tagore's vision of nationalism during the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Nobel laureate and national poet Rabindra Nath Tagore represented an alternate form of nationalism during freedom movement —

1. He believed that nationalism in west was a narrow form of spirit of dedication to the motherland and he felt that imperialism was only the external manifestation of nationalism

2. He promoted and supported humanistic approach of brotherhood in the society that respects all people, across borders (internationalism)

3. He was against burning of foreign cloth, as he felt that poor

could not afford the local manufactured expensive khadi, he wrote an article on 'Cult of Charkha'

4. He promoted western education, as well as Indian education and was opposed to Gandhiji who said that we should not teach western knowledge of machines & industries

5. He did not support Non-cooperation movement

6 He was truely Indian in spirit and renounced knighthood when he knew about Jallian-wala-bagh incident

In Discovery of India, Pt. Nehru says that though both Gandhi and Tagore were different in outlook and represented contrasting viewpoints of Indian ethos & culture yet they were both against British

4. बाह्य दबाव और औपनिवेशिक विरोध के साथ-साथ घरेलू दबाव ने यूरोपीय शक्तियों को उपनिवेशों पर अपना दावा छोड़ने के लिए विवश किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The combination of internal pulls coupled with external pressure as well as colonial resistance prompted the European powers to relinquish their claim over colonies. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Post world war II, a wave a decolonization emerged due to several factors - both internal as well as external.

Internal Pulls

- Traditional modes of control like Army and Navy could not be relied upon (Eg: INA, Royal Indian Navy Mutiny)
- Second world war broke the myth of British invincibility (defeat by British navy in south East by Japense)
- Labour party in Britain and other liberal ideologies wanted neo-colonialism (Eg: Common wealth) and hence favoured decolonization

External Push

- Role of UN, Non-Alignment Movement

- Both cold war rivals, USA and USSR were in favour of decolonization
- Ideology of communism was fast spreading in colonies (eg: Angola)
- Role of leaders like Che Guera in teaching Guerrella warfare

Colonial resistance

- Rise of national movement
- Emergence of leaders like Nasser, Sukarno, Nehru
- western education promoted ideals of liberty, equality
- Principle of self determination

Thus, these factors catapulated the process of decolonization across the world.

5. भारत में जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इससे संबंधित समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Identifying the growth drivers of aquaculture in India, discuss the associated issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India is the second-largest aquaculture nation, first largest in shrimp production, fourth largest exporter ($7.6 Bn with target of $15 bn).

Growth drivers

1. Availability of cheap farm labour and people from coastal communities (provide employment to 2.8 mn people)

2. Presence of large rivers, wetlands, lakes and 7516 km long coastline

3. Government steps like eSANTA, Fisheries Policy, Matsya Sampada, removal of basic custom duty

4. ~~Agr~~ Fisheries infrastructure (Infrastructure Development fund, inclusion in KCC loans)

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Issues

1. Reliance on inland aquaculture than marine despite long coastline (~60-70% share of inland)

2. Fragmented and unorganized sector

3. Lack of modern technologies, machinery and knowledge of modern feed

4. Credit challenges and poor linkages to the market

5. Cooperatives in aquaculture are still in nascent stage

6. Climate change and deadly trio (ocean acidification, deoxygenation) present new challenges

Given importance of sector in inclusive growth, Government (including states) should address these with dedicated policies & sub missions (like AI promotion, Samriddhi Sah Yojana)

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6. हालांकि महत्वपूर्ण खनिज स्वच्छ ऊर्जा ट्रांजिशन को प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के संबंध में नई चुनौतियां भी उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

While critical minerals are driving the clean energy transition, they bring new vulnerabilities with regard to energy security. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Critical minerals as identified by Ministry of Mines (30 for India) include those with high economic significance but higher supply chain vulnerability. Eg: Lithium, Cobalt, Rare Earth Elements

Drive Clean Energy Mission

- Used in solar and wind modules creation. Eg: silicon wafers are used in solar panels
- Elements like Cobalt, Rare Earth Elements like lanthanide series are important for renewable energy technologies
- Lithium is integral to battery storage (John B. Goodenough) — for EV
- Even traditional batteries requires nickle, cadmium elements

New vulnerabilities

① Geopolitical challenge - PM Modi warned of a new colonial model in critical minerals trade at Business 20

② Economic challenge and huge import dependence - India doesnot have enough reserve and we are 100% dependent on atleast 10 minerals (Eg: Cobalt, Lithium)

③ China's predominance in sector (Eg: Mines control in DRC)

④ Environment challenge of pollution during mining

⑤ Human rights violation (like child labour in African mines)

⑥ Sustainability challenge (like need for effective recycling & waste management)

Thus, we should both develop internal capability (more exploration & R&D) and international collaboration (Mineral security Partnership)

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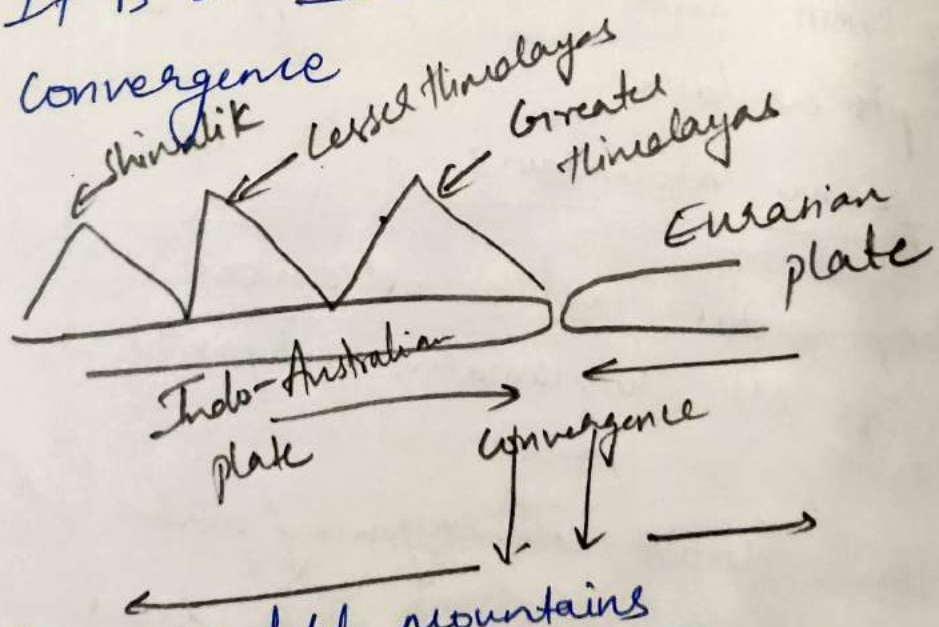
7. प्लेट विवर्तनिकी का सिद्धांत हिमालय और एंडीज पर्वतों के निर्माण में विद्यमान अंतरों को समझाने में किस प्रकार सहायता करता है?

How does the theory of plate tectonics help in explaining the differences in the formation of the Himalayas and Andes mountains? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Plate tectonic theory provides the earth lithosphere as divided ~~divided~~ into several plates (converging, diverging and transforming) due to magma convections.

Formation of Himalayas

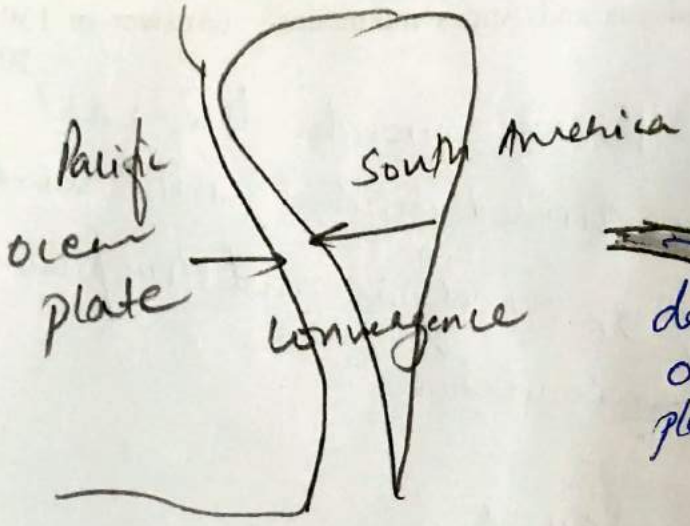
·) It is a continental- continental convergence

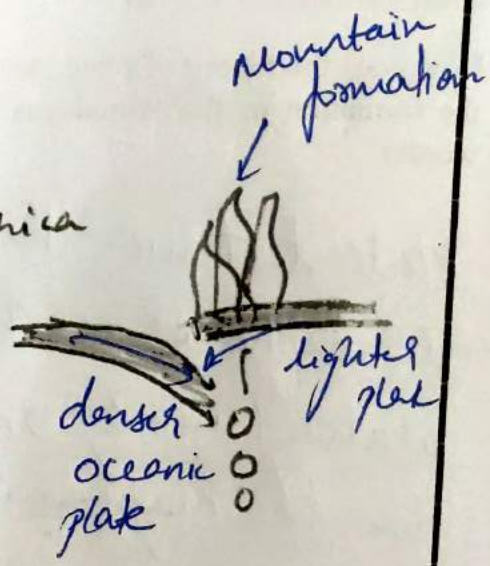


·) They are fold mountains

·) They don't have active volcanoes (stato volcanoes) as oceanic plate of higher density is consumed)

Formation of Andes





- As denser oceanic plates converge they sink and magma (sinking magma) erupts as lava
- It forms mountains
- They contain active volcanoes (Eg:- Mt Chilimanzaro, cotopaxi)

Thus, despite convergence of plates the nature of plate boundaries lead to differences in mountain formation

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8. एक जल-सुरक्षित भविष्य हेतु भारत में भूजल की स्थिति से संबंधित प्रमुख समस्याओं के लिए व्यापक समाधान की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Critical issues surrounding the condition of groundwater in India need overarching solutions for a water-secure future. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

According to NITI Aayog Report, per capita water availability is declining and is currently at 1486 m^3. About 800 mn people live in water scarce conditions (< 1000 m^3). It could lead to 6% GDP loss by 2050

Issues

1. Indiscriminate groundwater exploitation (although there is improvement in stage of use at being 66% (recent survey) but historically it has been increasing)
   - ↳ Agriculture accounts 87% usage
   - ↳ Tanks and tube wells consist majority of irrigation measures (~66%)
   - ↳ Agriculture practices that promote water guzzling crops (like rice) in North western India
2. Even in industries, commercial & household application there is no recycling

3. Encroachment of wetlands (poor urban governance)
4. Unpermeable construction (asphalt)
   ↳ infrastructure challenge
5. There is no reduction in over exploited zones (more than 1000)
6. Contamination with heavy metals & chemicals

Overarching solutions

1. water security as principle of governance (eg: Ahmedabad Declaration of Urban 20)
2. Shift to integrated land use planning and watershed development approach
3. Promote blue-green infrastructure (eg: sponge cities, water sensitive urban design)
4. Regulation of industrial use
5. Relook at agricultural subsidies and promotion of irrigation scheduling

Need whole of society approach (eg: netland Nitra) for holistic conservation.

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9. 2050 तक भारत की आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के शहरों में रहने की उम्मीद है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में समावेशी, लचीले और संधारणीय शहर के निर्माण में शहरी हरित स्थानों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A large proportion of India's population is expected to live in cities by 2050. In this context, discuss the need for urban green spaces in creating inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

As per UN Report, urbanization is continuously increasing - expected to be 40% by 2030 and cross 50% threshold by 2050. We need to "build a chicago" every year given massive urban transitions.

Urban green spaces → Inclusive growth

- Promote traditional and local land dwellers, example those dependent on wetlands for aquaculture
- Address rights of women, disabled and most vulnerable communities & support local economies

Resilient infrastructure creation

- Address challenges of heat waves, urban heat islands (Eg:- cooling green centers)

- create blue-green infrastructure instead of grey infrastructure
- Incorporate principles of water-sensitive urban design, sponge-cities (Eg: wuhan, Singapore, Netherlands)
- Protect from urban floods (rain gardens)

Sustainable green cities

- Replenish ground water
- Sustainable infrastructure adaptable to climate change
- Green houses for reduced energy consumption (GRIHA rating)

Government measures like AMRUT, Smart cities, Swach Bharat-U are steps in right direction. However, we further need to build capacity of our ULBs and provide them with 3Fs - funds, functions, functionaries for localization of development

10. भारत का पंथनिरपेक्ष दृष्टिकोण 'सैद्धांतिक दूरी' बनाए हुआ है न कि 'समान-दूरी'। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
India's secular approach has remained that of a 'principled distance' and not of 'equi-distance'. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India adopted a positive model of secularism while maintaing state doesn't become theocratic and providing inter-religious and intra-religious equality

Principled distance

→ State promotes religious reforms (like Article 17 abolishment of untouchability)

↳ welfare of all communities (Ministry of Minority Affairs) Eg: Jiyo Parsi scheme

↳ regulation of temples, waqf land

→ no official religion

→ constitution is supreme law of land

→ religion doesn't dictate state policies

→ equality for all (Article 15, 16, 19)

Equi-distance principle

It provides that state will maintain equal non-interference. Example in USA. However it's not followed in India →

↳ state involves in religious affairs (Eg: temple regulation, Haj pilgrimage)

↳ state ensure proper security (Eg: NDRF teams at Mansarovar Yatra)

↳ Even among religions, interference is as per need (example – special emphasis for Dalits, Pasmanda Muslims, Ramdasiya sikhs)

↳ State even promote good principles in religion (Eg: Ramanujacharya statue in Hyderabad)

Thus, Indian model provides lessons for world when we see burning of religious texts in Sweden, Norway

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11. भारत में मंदिर स्थापत्य कला का एक प्रमुख चरण 11वीं से 14वीं शताब्दी ई. के होयसल राजवंश से जुड़ा हुआ है। उदाहरण सहित वर्णन कीजिए।

A major phase in temple architecture in India is associated with the Hoysala dynasty from the 11th to 14th centuries A.D. Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently, Government submitted list of Hoysala temple architectural sites as prospective UNESCO heritage sites, showing richness of Hoysala art & architecture.

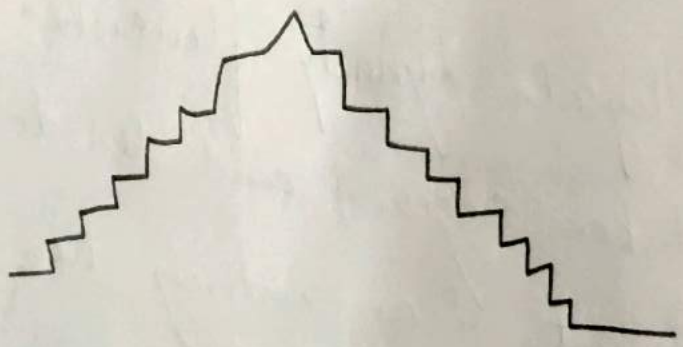
Hoysala dynasty flourished in Karnataka region and led to development of an entirely new style of temple architecture:

① Use of stellate (star shaped) pattern for temple foundation which was unique

2.) Use of soapstone in temple construction

3.) New style of vimana emerged (departing from former Pallava and chola style) as now pyramidal structure was stepped

pyramidal towers stepped shape



These temples in Belur, Halbeid, Somnathpur are living testimony of grand tapestry of Hoysala's art & architecture.

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with recommendation at UNESCO, it will give a push for both recognition and tourism potential and ensure its effective preservation (Article 49 and Article 51A(f)).

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12. ग्रीक इतिहासकारों के विवरण प्राचीन भारत की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों के संबंध में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Accounts of Greek historians provide valuable insights into the social and economic conditions in ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Greek historians studied ancient India in detail and left a great source of material providing insight into our social & economic conditions.

India had both trade contacts with Greece and there was a certain give and take between the two regions (Eg:- influence of Hellenistic culture in Gandhara school of Art)

Further several Indo-Greeks (Yavanas) ruled parts of India after demise of Mauryan empire (Eg: Indo Greeks, Shakas, Kushanas)

It provides us insights into social & economic conditions →

↳ Ancient Greeks define India as land to east to river Indus (Sindhu) with presence of big armies and elephants (it prevented Alexander's army to invade)

↳ There was richness in art and architecture

↳ 'Indica Pax' provide details of Indian economy & society

↳ Gupta rulers held exchanges with Greece rulers and invited embassadors

↳ Chandragupta Maurya married Greece princess which further led to flourishment of trade & contacts

Indian Prime Minister during his recent Greece visit, highlighted the rich history of people-to-people contacts as basis of modern strategic partnership.

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13. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में, विशेष रूप से 20वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध के दौरान प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role played by the Indian diaspora in the freedom struggle of India, especially during the first half of the 20th century. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian diaspora have always been a strong force of cultural diplomacy and representing Indian needs & concerns at world stage.

During independence movement, several Indians living abroad contributed to freedom struggle. Even in nineteenth century stalwarts like Dadabhai Naoriji led associations like East India Association in London and called for political reforms.

With rise of mass struggle, movement flourished in abroad with great rigour —

1) In United kingdom

↳ Leaders like V.D. Savarkar, Shyamji Verma led the movement

in London. organizations like United India House, 'free India Society' were formed. They also published journals like 'Mazzini Charitara'

2) In Paris → Bhikaji Cama participated in Internationals and unfurled the flag of India with Vande Mataram written in between

3) In USA (seattle) → Indian diaspora raised concern about Independence movement and formed various associations and published newspapers for raising awareness

4) In Canada → Vancouver became a major hub of anti-colonial activities and the movement

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transformed in Ghadar movement supported by Rash Behari Bose
It also published "Angrezi Raaz ka kachcha Chittha". Leaders like Lala Hardyal were instrumental to the movement.

5) In South-East Asia → Rash Bihari Bose, Mohan Singh formed Indian National Army which was reorganized by Subhash Chandra Bose and a provisional government was also created at Rangoon

6) In USSR → There was support for communist ideology and communist Russia also saw imperialism as product of capitalism.

Thus, there was support all over the world for our freedom struggle, due to efforts of our diaspora

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14. पर्यावरण आंदोलनों के उद्भव के लिए निहित कारणों और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the reasons behind the emergence of environmental movements and their significance in post-independent India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Several environment movements emerged in post-independent India like Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andalon.

Reasons

1. Awareness among people of constitutional rights in free India to protest and have freedom to express their views (unlike repressive colonial raj)

2. Role of civil society actors like Medha Patkar

3. Supreme Court became an arbiter of justice and several PIL were admitted for environmental causes

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4. In many cases movements were decentralized (like in Uttarakhand) due to community stronghold (cultural capital and ancient ethos of living with environment)

5. Political ideology promoting socialism and welfarism

6. Role of policy experts like Prof Xaxa

Significance

1. Led to development of awareness of challenges faced by local and tribal communities

2. Created balance of development with environment sustainability

3. Rights were upheld by supreme court fathering strengthening constitutional democracy

4. Localization of development agenda (Eg: in Pale Gaon Siddhi)

5. led to environment faiendly legislations like Environment Protection Act, wildlife Protection Rules, forest Conservation Act

6. Support for tribal rights (like access to minor forest produce) led to PESA, FRA etc

However, sometimes civil society misused the power to stall projects (Eg: IB report showing loss of 2-3% of GDP due to external support of NGOs like Greenpeace)

In balance, there was positive contribution like development of community rights, environment protection.

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15. भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र (IHR) पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके शमन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Analyse the possible impact of climate change on the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). What steps can be taken to mitigate it? (Answer in 250 words)

15

Recently, ICIMOD published a warning that global warming & climate change could to loss of 30-50% glacier by 2100 due to 1.5°-2°C rise in temperature and could expand to upto 80% loss if 2°C threshold is breached

Impact

(1) Environmental

↳ Himalayas are warming at a faster pace than global average

↳ About 13% of glaciers are lost since 1970s

↳ It could lead to more floods, glacial lake outburst, cloud bursts, landslides etc

(due to more water holding capacity with higher temperature in atmosphere)

(2) Economic

↳ Affect the three major river basins – Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra

↳ Affect the people living in region (50 mn population) and those living downstream (in northern plains)

↳ Affect agricultural productivity & food security (Eg: floods in Himachal destroyed crops in Haryana)

↳ Challenges energy security (Tapovan project destroyed in floods)

↳ destruction of property (Shimla landslides)

(3) Social

↳ Huge displacement of people

↳ Effect women and vulnerable communities (transhumance population) unproportionally

↳ Unrest in fragile ecosystem (Eg: Kashmir)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps

① Government

↳ Implement National Climate Action Plan (with emphasis on sustainable Himalayas)

↳ Local capacity development and disaster risk reduction

↳ watershed development approach

↳ state government & local government measures are equally important

② International level

↳ Regional cooperation (Hindu Kush Region)

↳ Adopt best practices from Greenland

↳ Promote LiFE and push for reduced carbon emission (UNFCC)

③ Civil society

↳ Eco-tourism

↳ Awareness against unsustainable development (Eg: encroachment)

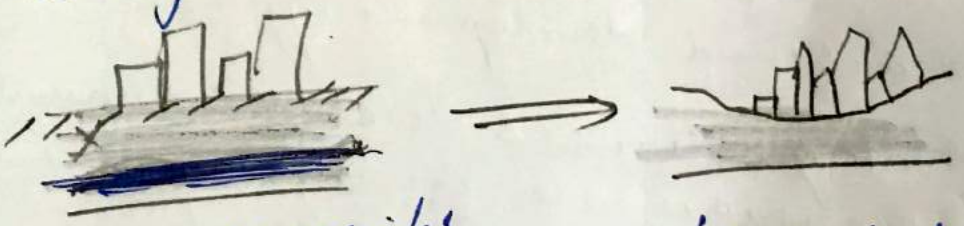
with whole of society approach we can reduce the impact but we must act now.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. हालांकि भूमि धंसाव कई कारणों से हो सकता है, फिर भी इसके संभावित प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाना और प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए एक स्थायी योजना को तैयार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Though land subsidence can happen for a host of reasons, it is imperative to estimate its possible impact and chalk out a sustainable plan to minimise the adverse impact. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Land subsidence refers to land getting subsided as ground water table recedes.
For eg: in Joshimath



(ground water acquifer depleted) (land subsidence)

(Though there can be other reasons like rising pressure on soil due to high rise concrete building — as seen in Mumbai)

Reasons
- Natural :- poor unstable soil
  - toe erosion by river
- Anthropogenic :- groundwater depletion
  - construction that affects acquifer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Possible Impact

1. Land is unsuitable for habitation
2. Destruction of life & property (building cracks)
3. Effect groundwater availability
4. Impact of disaster like flood, cloudburst, landslide is increased multifold
5. Impact tourism potential and further development projects (Eg: hydroelectricity project is stalled)
6. Unrest and displacement of people
7. State burden on recovery and reconstruction

To minimize impact

1. Conduct localized studies of soil condition (Eg: 1976 Misra Report)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2 Leverage technology like LIDAR for micro-zonation studies

3- Use advanced civil engineering solutions like geo-textiles, slope stabilization

4. Retrofitting and selective seismic proofing of old infrastructure (especially critical infrastructure)

5. New infrastructure (eg: road construction after detailed EIA)

6- More awareness among community and local capacity building

7 Fund mobilization for panchayats (and making stakehold in disaster risk reduction)

PM-10 point guideline says that every disaster should be an opportunity of learning. So should Joshimath case for future incidents prevention.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में स्थित प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके दोहन के पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर भी विचार कीजिए।

Discuss the potential of natural resources in the Arctic region as drivers of economic development, while also considering the environmental and social impacts of their exploitation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per recent reports, Arctic ice would completely melt by 2040-2050 (WWF) during summers opening up newer avenues for economic development.

Potential

1) Presence of hydrocarbons (oil and natural gas hydrates) — support oil industry, promote exports etc
2) Presence of polymetallic nodules (used in modern equipments)
3) fisheries and aquaculture potential
4) Emergence of new sea routes for navigation and trade

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Social impact

- Lead to huge inequality and potential conflict in region (US vs Russia)
- Displacement of people due rise in sea level
- Exploitation of local communities (traditionally reliant on resources) with incoming of big industries

Environmental impact

- Already, climate change is causing huge destruction as ocean levels rise and global wind & ocean circulation patterns change (Example melting of Greenland ice impact monsoon due to change in Pacific pressure)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ It would lead to more drilling and unsustainable practices affecting local geography

↳ Pollution levels will increase (destructive feedback loop)

↳ Lead to water contamination

Way Ahead

Countries in Arctic have created an Arctic council, for which India too is a member. Therefore, we need more collaboration on consensus on issue.

Meanwhile, countries should promote research (Eg: Himadri) for impact of Arctic ice loss & how to sustainably utilize resources

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. आधुनिक भारतीय समाज में परिवार के आकार, संरचना और संबंधों की गतिशीलता को आकार देने में वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव को उजागर कीजिए।

Bring out the impact of globalisation in shaping the dynamics of family size, structure and relationships in the modern Indian society. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of societies, culture along with economy

Family which is a unit where people live under ties of marriage, blood and adoption are most rapidly transforming.

Impact on size

1. As awareness increases, and maternal & child mortality declines (with better healthcare), there will be reduced fertility rate (2.0 national average)

2. However, negative impact is when parents donot want children (prefer pet adoption) or want to have single parent household

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3. other impact is decline of joint families and transition to nuclear families (ideal family size is four today)
4. with increase of consumerism & individualism, old age homes are increasing

Impact on structure

1. shift from joint to nuclear and newer types like nuclear-supplemented, joint households are emerging (as per Census 2011 data)

2 Shift from family as producing unit to consumption unit (traditional livelihood at family level are declining)

3. New structures like live-in models, same-sex models, single parent are emerging

4 Women as earning member

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on relationship

1. Religious significance of marriage is declining
2. Rise in divorce-rates
3. More emphasis on adoption, surrogacy, in-vitro fertilization
4. Reduced dependence on family members
5. Role of elders as agents of socialization decreasing
6. Newer relationships of same-sex live-in-partnership are emerging
7. Rise in importance of women

Globalization should promote modernity and not blind emulation of western culture. Thus, we should ensure our traditional family values remain while negative features of patriarchy removed

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19. प्रवासन गरिमा, सुरक्षा और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए मानवीय आकांक्षा की अभिव्यक्ति है। इसके आलोक में, भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन की बहुआयामी प्रकृति का परीक्षण कीजिए और विकास के साथ इसके अंतर्निहित संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. In light of this, examine the multi-dimensional nature of internal migration in India and discuss its inherent relationship with development. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Economic Survey notes that India is on the move and so are her people. As per census data, there are atleast 400 mn migrants, with number expected to rise further.

Nature of migration

	At destination	At source
① Economic (supply & demand of labour)	→ Better job opportunities → Support industries, household → Agriculture migration supports large farm	→ Promote remittances → Reduced youth population that can work → Local women take up farm jobs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

	At destination	At source
(2) Social	→ Better life due to urban facilities → urbanism reduces caste, religion divides → however, it could lead to inequality (ghettoization, slums)	→ lack of adequate facilities like housing, healthcare, sanitation force people to migrate → but there is no pressure for creation of such facilities at source
(3) Political	→ son of soil doctrine → lack of concern (as migrants are not voters)	→ creation of political mobilization for well being (Eg: Bihar-Tamil Nadu case)
(4) Environmental	→ pollution, exploitation of resources	—

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Relationship with development

① Positive
- ↳ creates an integrated labour market
- ↳ Beneficial for employer and employee (support industries)
- ↳ Uplift people from poverty
- ↳ Remittances support source economy

② Negatives
- ↳ Informal nature of work creates vulnerability
- ↳ Absence of social security net leads to challenges in vulnerability (like COVID)
- ↳ Poor wage & employment conditions lead to inequality

Thus, we should work at addressing challenges faced by migration to truely realise potential of one nation, one market And (Article 19(1)(d))

20. भारत में कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक समावेशिता समाज में मौजूद सांस्कृतिक और लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रहों की एक श्रृंखला के कारण महिलाओं के विरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सामाजिक-कानूनी उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Workplace gender inclusivity in India is skewed against women due to a range of cultural and gender biases existent in the society. Discuss. Also suggest socio-legal measures to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words) 15

In her magnum opus 'Second sex', Simone De Beavourie notes the challenges faced by woman due to gender bias created by society.

At workplace women face challenges like lack of equal remunerative pay (global inequality report), pink jobs, glass ceilings, rising informalization and sexual harassement.

Biases in society

- Women role is to only take care of family (limit women to care economy and domestic household work)
- Patriarchal notion of women as relative to men & subservient to them

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Wrong notion of corruptible independent women (Eg: lawyer would lead to divorce in families)
- Bias that women are not suitable in STEM and be limited to "soft" teaching careers
- Bias that women can't contribute as much as men in a project as they are not quick thinkers
- These are further enhanced with denying women access to banking services (not providing financial knowledge)
- Bias in recruitment policies that women during pregnancy would turn into liability

Measures

Legal
↳ strict enforcement of equal wages Act (Article 39)
↳ Provide creche facilities and

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facilities during maternity (Article 42)
↳ make gender neutral provisions (like parental leave)
↳ enforce POSH Act (Indian Express investigation showed how many government organizations themselves don't have complaints committee)
↳ Address challenges of informal women workforce (training, skill development, insurance)

Social measures

↳ social behavioural change communication
↳ address gender bias in parental role and families' marriage negotiation
↳ SHG movement be spread at last mile (lakhpati Didis)

As women 20 adopts Brisbane declaration we should adopt the measures. As per IMF equal women participation would enhance growth in economy by 27%.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2090)

Name of Candidate	Shoham Tekeriwal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	995991
Center	Online	Date	06-09-23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Bes

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1. पृथक्करणीयता का सिद्धांत क्या है? प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What is the Doctrine of Severability? Discuss with the help of relevant judicial decisions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Doctrine of Severability means that if any part of statute or law is inconsistent or ultravires to constitution then the part will be struck down and not the whole act.

This doctrine helps the courts in their judicial review process under Article 145(3). Supreme court is the arbiter of justice can ensure fundamental rights are protected (Article 13(2), Article 32).

Thus, the doctrine helps the court in effectively striking down

the part anti-thetical to consitution.

It also helps legislature to reform a particular part rather than bringing a new bill altogether. Thus, it ensures win-win

[Judicial cases]

(i) Lily Thomas Case — Section 8(4) of RPA 1951 was struck down

(ii) Kihoto Hollan Case → provision of not allowing judicial review in 10th schedule was struck down

(iii) 97th Constitutional Amendment Act — parts of Act that apply to state cooperatives were struck down

Hence, it ensures constitutional principles are upheld by court & checks legislative powers.

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2. भारत में संवैधानिक शासन को संरक्षित करने के लिए राज्यपाल के पद को रूपांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। राज्यपाल के पद से जुड़े हालिया विवादों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The office of Governor needs to be transformed to preserve constitutional governance in India. Discuss in the light of recent controversies surrounding the Governors' office. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Constitution of India envisages the office of Governor as the head of state. and all decisions to be taken in his name.

Despite the high constitutional importance, several controversies dilute it –

(i) Address to Assembly – Article 167 mandates Governor to speak at inauguration session as said by Council of Minister (upheld in Habibullah case). In Tamil Nadu, it was not followed

(ii) Dismissal of Council of Minister – Article 163 and Article 164 ensures that appointment made on advice of chief Minister. Doctrine of pleasure is limited (ignored in Tamil Nadu)

(iii) Passage of bills → Tamil Nadu Governor

has neither passed NEET bill nor given it for reconsideration (pocket veto)

(iv) In Punjab, Governor has asked for information from council of minister, which they failed to provide

(v) In Maharashtra, Supreme court warned that Governor should not interfere in party politics

(vi) In Manipur, many experts argue that Governor should recommend President rule under Article 355 & Article 356

Way Ahead

(i) Consult states in appointment of Governor

(ii) Lay down guidelines for conditions of Governor (non-partisan background)

(iii) If a resolution passed by special majority then Governor be removed (like President removal)

In this context, Sarkaria and Punchi Commission recommendations should be followed for cooperative federalism

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. "वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की आड़ में लोक व्यवस्था में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने या हिंसा भड़काने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।" हेट स्पीच के संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

"Disturbing public order or inciting violence cannot be allowed under the garb of the freedom of speech and expression." Discuss with help of the recent Supreme Court judgment on hate speech. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Section 153-B of IPC defines hate speech as any action or speech given to invoke hatred or violence against a community.

It's based on Article 19(2) which provides "reasonable" restrictions to freedom of speech and expression such as security, public order, defamation etc.

Thus, a fine balance is required. It is also provided in fundamental duty Article 51A(e) which calls for inculcating a spirit of brotherhood. Further, it's constitutional morality to have unity, integrity of nation (Preamble).

Supreme Court while dealing with cases of hate speech has come down heavily on accused and warned

them of limitations under constitution

i) In Azam Khan case (MLA of U.P.), Supreme Court convicted him for hate speech case

(ii) Supreme court had similarly upheld sedition provision which calls for violence against government

However, there have been safeguards & tests. For example, in Pawan Khera case, Supreme court held that there should be clear incitement to violence. and principle of "Man on Clapham omnibus" should be leveraged.

In conclusion, a balance is created and also safeguards to prevent politicization and misuse of provision

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. भारत में लोकतंत्र के प्रभावी काम-काज के लिए विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the role of the Leader of the Opposition (LoP) for the effective functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Leader of opposition is like a shadow government that keeps check on the executive and ensure limited government.

In Lok Sabha, while there is no leader of opposition (as no party has 10% seats), Adhir Rajan Chaudhary of INC is leader of largest opposition party.

Similarly in Rajya Sabha, we have Mr Kharge as LoP. There are also LoP in legislative assembly (Eg: Mr Akhilesh Yadav in Uttar Pradesh)

Role

1. He rallies the opposition parties against the government arbitrary actions & ensure check & balance (Eg: no confidence motion, zero-hour discussion, adjournment
2. LoP ensures checks to hasty legislation brought by treasury benches
Eg: Forest Conservation (Amendment) Bill

demand to refer to Parliamentary committee

3. He/she ensures members are part of Parliament committees

4. He/she ensure budget provisions are as per DRSC recommendation and initiate cuts (policy cut, token cut etc.)

5 Raise voice of suspended MPs (politicization)

Limitations

1. If treasury benches have clear majority, then effectiveness is reduced

2. Role limited to raising voice but may not ensure action (Eg: demand for JPC for Adani issue)

3. Perception of partisan role of speaker as chairperson (allegation by opposition)

4. Lack of deputy speaker (from opposition)

This calls for holistic parliament reforms like opposition days, fixed schedule and portal for MPs/MLAs performance as propounded by Mr. Om Birla

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5. लोक सेवकों द्वारा कुशल सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने और भारत में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किन विभिन्न तरीकों से किया जा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the various ways in which emerging technologies can be utilised by civil servants in ensuring efficient public service delivery and affecting change in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Mission Karmyogi asks the civil servants to be tech-savvy and transparent. In techade, potential of emerging technology is immense.

[G2G]

1) Inter government coordination — Gati Shakti Mission (used GIS mapping)

2) Ensuring transparency & effectiveness
— Eg: Jal Jeevan Mission Dashboard

3) Tracking assets of civil servants (accountability)
— Eg: PROBITY portal, sparrow portal, eSAMPada

4) In disaster management — GIS technology can be used for tracking assets

5) AR/VR technology can be used for better training

G2B

6) While coordinating with businesses, technology like blockchain can be used (Eg: land records managements)

7) Promotion and coordination with new age startups in nano-technology (IFFCO – nanourea), bio-technology (GM-Mustard, Bt cotton), food fortication

8) Space technology should be promoted (Eg: IN-SPACE for better tech transfer for private sectors)

G2C

9) Direct communication (faceless dispute resolution – AI/ML)

10) Natural language processing for translation (Bhashini Portal)

Thus, it take egovernance above beyond to new emerging technologies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. आपके अनुसार, प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना भारत में कौशल विकास और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने में किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

To what extent, in your opinion, has the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana been successful in promoting skill development and employment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently, budget 2023 announced under 'Amrit Peedhi' Saptrishi PM-KVY 4.0 showing the resilience & benefits of scheme.

Positive outcome

As per latest Economic Survey data, overall Kaushal vikas Yojana has trained more than 2 crore young workers and many have already been given training certificates and many other given job offers

↳ It's promoting human capital formation

↳ It also ensures absorption into the market by linking to job fairs etc.

↳ For tribals, special PM-DAKSH scheme was started

Limitations

There are fiscal constraints as the amount of workers to be trained is humungous. According to some estimates, 18 mn people join workforce every year

↳ thus, yojana should be expanded
(skill India report - 5% workers employable)

↳ there is need for proper skill mapping
(ASEEM is step in right direction)

↳ entire women are directly targeted (Urban FLPR is merely 24%)

↳ link the scheme with other schemes like PM-Mudra, Svanidhi so that small entrepreneurs get quality opportunities

↳ need to address challenge of rising self employment

↳ create academia - government - industry partnership (Jean Dreze)

Thus, government could further revamp the scheme for increased effectiveness

7. भारत की भूमि प्रबंधन प्रणाली में पर्याप्त लाभ उत्पन्न करने में भू-आधार परियोजना की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Examine the potential of the Bhu-Aadhaar project in bringing significant benefits to India's land management system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Bhu-Aadhar is a flagship program under Digital India Land Records Modernization Program by creating ULPIN.

Potential & Benefits

1) For individuals
- ↳ reduced litigation burden with clarity on records
- ↳ increased bargaining power
- ↳ access to formal credit
- ↳ empower vulnerable (exploited by middle men) – inclusive growth

2) for economy
- ↳ better land acquisition
- ↳ promote landpooling
- ↳ formalization of economy

3) for Government
- ↳ more data
- ↳ more tax (property tax)
- ↳ curb corruption

Current Challenges

1. Most of records are based on presumptive land titling making it difficult to digitize
2. Huge case pendency in courts
3. Benami transactions issue
4. oral deeds (especially in rural areas)
5. Multiplicity of departments working in silos (Eg: State government land revenue and municipality office)
6. Need to effectively train employees

If these challenges are not mitigated, then land reforms under Bhu-Aadhar will remain incomplete.

Further, we need to shift to conclusive land titling for sustainiblity in Bhu-Aadhar. NITI Aayog Model Act is step in right direction

8. भारत में बाल श्रम की उपस्थिति के विभिन्न निर्धारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। देश में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Discuss the different determinants of the occurrence of child labour in India. What measures can be taken to tackle the issue of child labour in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Despite constitutional ban (Article 23 and Article 24- right against exploitation), child labour still persists.

Determinants

1) Demand factors

↳ Cheap labour with low bargaining power

↳ Small hands efficient for industries like beedi-rolling, carpet making

↳ in mining, there is demand for getting in smaller areas

↳ vested interests and organized criminal networks that evade the law

2) Supply factors

↳ Poverty & children seen as earning hands (more children, the better)

↳ Seen as vocational training platform
↳ Lack of awareness on negative human capital development due to Child labour
↳ Ineffectiveness of public education system (higher drop outs)
↳ Used in family enterprises (street side repair shop)

Measures

1. Government
↳ Apply Children Labour (Prevention) Act in letter & spirit, use PENCIL portal
↳ Conduct surveys for targeting hotspots
↳ Promote education (NEP 2020 reforms)

2. Civil society
↳ organizations like Bachpan Bachao Andolan be funded & promoted

3. Industry
↳ Adopt ESG and ensure suppliers don't do child labour

with whole of society - approach we should stop child labour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. हाल के घटनाक्रमों से ज्ञात होता है कि कुछ बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत-भूटान संबंधों में अभी भी निरंतरता बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Despite certain hiccups, recent developments suggest that continuity still looms large in the Indo-Bhutan relationship. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently, Butan king visited India and signed several partnership projects sharing resilience in relation

India adopts Neighbourhood first policy and Act-East for which Bhutan is a central element. However, there have been some challenges —

(i) Image of India as big brother
(ii) Border issues (involving China) - example Doklam standoff
(iii) New voices to renegotiate 1948 Treaty
(iv) Delays in power projects
(v) Bhutan hesitation to start BBIN corridor

Recent developments

1) State visit of Bhutanese king - emphasizing

important role of India
2) Renewed emphasis on stalled power projects
3) Creation of Integrated check posts
4) Bhutan's involvement of India while negotiating with China (Doklam border issue)
5) Active participation in forums like BIMSTEC (which recently adopted a Charter)
6) local currency trade (& digital platform)

Bhutan and India share a deep civilization, cultural and people-to-people ties. India has been instrumental partner in Bhutan's growth.

Any concern of interference be checked as per Gujral doctrine and ensure border negotiation with Chinese doesn't impact India at chicken's neck corridor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना एक वैश्विक सुविधा (ग्लोबल गुड) बन गई है जिसकी सुरक्षा के लिए वैश्विक मानदंडों की आवश्यकता है। महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा के लिए G20 क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure has become a global good that requires global norms for its safeguard. What role can the G20 play to safeguard Critical Information Infrastructure? (Answer in 150 words) 10

IT Act 2000, defines critical information infrastructure (CII) as the infrastructure whose disruption or destruction will have national security implications (beyond economic & social impact).

Global nature of CII

- Connected internet
- Decentralized technology (like blockchain, cryptonetwork)
- Satellite communication (Future of Geography noted by Tim Marshall)

Role for G20

Recently, National Cybersecurity Coordinator helped adopt a Delhi Declaration emphasizing international community role in safeguarding CII

- create standards for interoperability

↳ prevent cyber attackers working beyond national boundaries

↳ work to address newer challenges (like zeroday exploits)

↳ raise voice against state sponsored cyber terrorism (Eg: Pak's DG ISPR)

↳ address framework for cryptocurrency (Eg: IMF & FSB synthesis paper)

↳ share best-in-class practices (Eg: Talinn Manual)

↳ Invest in human capicity development (Eg: Indus-X bridge under iCET)

Thus, G20 signifies common united actions by countries representing 85% of world GDP and two-thirds population most vulnerable to attacks at CII.

11. विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच टकराव की परिणति केशवानंद भारती वाद में 'आधारभूत संरचना' के सिद्धांत रूप में हुई। विवेचना कीजिए। संविधान में संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति को सीमित करने में इस वाद का क्या महत्व है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The tussle between the legislature and judiciary culminated in the 'basic structure' doctrine in the Kesavananda Bharati case. Discuss. What is the significance of the case in limiting the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Constitution envisages clear roles for legislature & judiciary. However, a tussle that began with amendments to constitution and different judicial interpretations concluded in Kesavanda Bharti case 1973, decided in 7-6 majority, 50 years ago.

Evolution

·) 1st Amendment Act challenged in court under Shankari Prasad case, Court clarified constitutional Amendment not covered in Article 13(2)

·) Several legislations of Parliament like Zamindari Abolition, Privy Purse Abolition, Bank Nationalisation declared ultravires

·) Golaknath case, Sajjan Singh case held no powers to amend under Article 368

- With constitutional amendment act Article 368 was amended giving "power" as well as "procedure"

- In Kesavananda case, supreme court upheld power to Parliament to amend constitution but it should not violate a basic-structure

- It was reaffirmed in Raj Narain, Minerva Mills, Waman Rao case

Significance

Chief Justice, called 'basic structure doctrine' a north-star, hence the importance of case is

→ Establishes constitutional supremacy over Parliamentary supremacy

→ Acts as check against majority government (Eg: 42nd Amendment during national Emergency)

→ Upholds the principle of checks and balances (Article 14, Article 32, Article 226)

→ Ensures that rights of people are given upmost importance and cannot be taken by popular government (despite a strong mandate)

→ Helps in progressive interpretation of laws of Parliament (by courts)

→ Ensure constitutional morality and constitutionalism (limited government)

→ Make constitution both a rigid and flexible document

The importance can be seen in fact that it was adopted by other countries like Bangladesh, Malaysia.

It helps our realize the values of constituent assembly makers so that India truly awakes to life & freedom

12. नगर निगमों की सीमित राजस्व सृजन क्षमता के कारण राज्यों के करों और अनुदानों पर उनकी निर्भरता बढ़ गई है। इस प्रवृत्ति से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे क्या हैं? भारत में नगर निगमों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The limited revenue generation capacity of municipal corporations has increased their dependence on taxes and grants from the states. What are the issues associated with this trend? What measures are required to improve the finances of the municipal corporations in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently, RBI published an exhaustive study of municipal finances of all municipal corporations and highlighted worsening case of lack of finances.

Key trends

↳ Declining own source of revenue (Eg: GST subsumed some taxes)

↳ Increased dependence on grants

↳ Property tax is minimal at (0.2%)

Issues associated

) Lack of effective decentralization — Aiyyar Committee noted lack of 3Fs - funds, functions, functionaries

) State finance commissions are not composed on time (6th FC only composed by less than 10 states)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Recommendations of SFC are ignored
- Tied & untied grants are often not released due to inability to make reforms noted by 16th FC
- Lack of transparency & accountability as balance sheets/accounts are not maintained
- Municipal bonds issue is limited (poor credit ratings)
- Excessive interference of state government (Eg: BMC elections postponed)
- Need state approval for big projects (Eg: in UP projects beyond 16 lakhs require sanction from Lucknow)
- Rising politicization (Eg: Delhi Aldermen Case)

Measures

- Adopt Sumit Bose & 2nd ARC recommendations for more devolution under 12th Schedule (similarly for PRI under 11th schedule)

- Use innovative measures for raising money
  - → Municipal bonds – two or more corporations can come together for better credit ratings
  - → Municipal tax (with ULPIN)
  - → Lease out land (land as service)
  - → Leverage unique capital funds under PPP (Eg: Smart city SPV)
  - → Leverage blended finance

- Reforms in constitution of state finance commission (with independent financial experts)
- Competitiveness — Municipal Performance Index

In this context, we should adopt Ahmedabad Urban20 declaration which calls for holistic principles for urban governance that can help in localization of SDGs

13. "संविधान का उद्देश्य सुधार लाने के लिए समाज को रूपांतरित करना है और यह उद्देश्य रूपांतरणकारी संविधानवाद का मूल स्तंभ है।" हालिया न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

"The purpose of having a Constitution is to transform the society for the better and this objective is the fundamental pillar of transformative constitutionalism." Discuss with the help of recent case laws. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Constitution of India is living organic law of land enshrined with principles of justice - social, economic and political whilst bringing reforms in society

·) In Kesavanda Bharti case - doctrine of basic structure was given which includes India as a welfare state

·) In Minerva Mills case, doctrine of harmonious construction was provided so as to ensure balance of fundamental rights with fundamental duties

·) In Shah Bano case, rights of Muslim women during divorce was enforced, Similarly Shahyara Bano, supreme court spoke against ills of Triple

Talaq that led to establishment of Triple Talaq bill in Parliament

- In Sarla Mudgal case, reform for personal laws and need for UCC was highlighted

- In Janhit Abhiyan case, economically weaker sections of people were given right for reservation

- In Indra Sawhney case, a new direction was given for socially and educationally backward classes (Mandal movement)

- In Sabrimala case, right of women were established and scope of untouchability practise expanded

- In NALSA judgement rights of transgender were upheld which lead to passing of a bill for self-identification

- In Navtej Johar Case, rights of LGBTQIA+ and their sexual autonomy was upheld
- Animal rights were upheld in AWBI v/s Nagraj case that led to reforms and state regulation in Jallikattu
- Supreme court also passed several environment judgements like Godavarman case for effective forest conservation
- Expanded right to life to include right to privacy (Puttaswamy judgement)
- Women participation & equality upheld in (Permanent Army Commission, Vishaka Guidelines)

The list goes on-and-on. Even as we discuss this, supreme court is ensuring constitutional morality and transforming society for better

14. भारत जैसे समाज में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और लोकतांत्रिक शासन को बढ़ावा देने में 'विधि के शासन की संस्कृति' कैसे योगदान दे सकती है? ऐसी संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने में क्या चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

How can a 'rule of law culture' contribute towards promoting individual liberty and democratic governance in a society like India? What are the challenges in fostering such a culture? (Answer in 250 words) 15

In a speech by former Chief Justice Ramanna, he remarked importance of rule of law as story of rule of law is story of human civilization.

Rule of law principle given by A.V. Dicey ensures (i) supremacy of law, (ii) equality before law and (iii) predominance of legal spirit

Individual liberty

Rule of law ensures that rights of an individual including those of life & liberty cannot be taken away by arbitrary action of government.

Further, even legislature cannot pass law to abridge the

liberty. As rule of law involves just rights as against to rule by law which was there in colonial rule.

Further, courts are there for remedy (writ jurisdiction) and everyone will be given equal treatment.

Thus, all vulnerable sections are protected & minority rights upheld

Democratic governance

It will ensure that governance is accountable & transparent (Article 75(3)) and subject to scrutiny of both Parliament and Judiciary (Article 13, 14).

It provides for principles of equality and fairness (Article 15, 16) and hence ensures participative and responsive government.

Else, there are constitutional & legal methods to ensure a consultative decision is taken (Eg: freedom to speak led to withdrawal of farm laws)

Challenges

1. Institutional
   - ↳ poor functioning of Parliament (< 4% productivity in Loksabha in last session)
   - ↳ dilution of legislations like RTI
   - ↳ CVC powers are recommendary (bypassed by departments)
   - ↳ Poor training (need for police reforms)
   - ↳ Poor working of institutions (India Justice Report)
2. Social
   - ↳ lack of awareness among common citizens (voter apathy)
   - ↳ declining role of civil society organization and distrust with government (Eg: FCRA)
3. Rule of Law index notius challenge of accountability towards procedure & not effectiveness or outcome

Thus, we need holistic reforms as provided in 2nd ARC or independent researches like vidhi center

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. नागरिक समाज संगठन (CSOs) न केवल धर्मार्थ कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं, बल्कि न्यायसंगत, शांतिपूर्ण, मानवीय और संधारणीय भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाओं में भी शामिल हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are not just engaged in charitable work but also involved in political processes for building a just, peaceful, humane, and sustainable future. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil Society organizations refer to non-market, non-government pillar of governance for service delivery.

Engaged in charitable work

- Mother Teresa organization working for poor & vulnerable
- SEWA foundation involved in upliftment of poor
- Akshay Patra foundation working at removing hunger
- Vision India foundation working for child education
- Animal charitable hospitals like Gau-Seva Sansthan working for animal welfare
- Rotary working for polio awareness

Political movement

Just society

- Ensure rights of most vulnerable are addressed (Eg: child labour stopped by Bachpan Bachao Andalon of Kailash Satyarthi)
- CSO working for rights of transgender community
- CSO working for person with disability
- Safai Karamchari Andalon for prevention of manual scavenging

Peaceful society

- Awareness against nuclear proliferation (ICAN)
- Refugee organization working for Rohingyas, Tibetans (Eg: Ruchi foundation)
- ORF and Think tanks for reforms at UNSC

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Humane future
- → Animal rights organization like PETA, friendicoes promoting compassion
- → Reform measures for disaster displaced people (Eg: SEWA)

Sustainable future
- → Preservation of art & culture (Pride India Project, Reliance Foundation creating Art Center)
- → Climate awareness
- → Plastic ban awareness

Thus, CSOs work at multiple front. Their challenges of lack of training & fund availability should be resolved. Social stock exchange, Darpan Portal, Injit Srinivas Committee recommendations are right steps.

16. हालांकि स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने ग्रामीण विकास और महिला सशक्तिकरण में योगदान दिया है, लेकिन उनका असमान भौगोलिक प्रभाव और ऋण चूक (लोन डिफ़ॉल्ट) की बढ़ती घटनाएं ऐसी गंभीर चुनौतियां हैं, जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Self-help groups (SHGs) have contributed towards rural development and women empowerment, but their uneven geographical impact and rising loan defaults are serious challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently, Economic survey highlighted contribution of 1.25 crore SHGs (88% led by women) in COVID pandemic. Guided by principles of 'Panchsutra' and 'Sangathan Se Samriddhi', SHGs have become important model for inclusive growth

Rural development

1) They ensure provision of basic services like Gram-masks, sanitary napkins during COVID

2) They raise awareness of basic challenges (Eg: Parakar Didis)

3) shift beyond agricultural services (Eg: floating market)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Act as link of women and Panchayati Raj institutions (Gram Swaraj Abhiyan)

5) Develop a culture of thrift and savings & ensure financial inclusion at grass root level (microfinance model)

6) Provide social mobility across caste, gender lines

Women Empowerment

(successful models of Kudumbshree, Mahila Arthik Vikas in Maharashtra are self explanatory for women empowerment)

1) Provide training & skill development (Eg: Bank Sakhis, Lakpati Didis)

2) Ensure income opportunities (Eg: Pashu Sakhi)

3) Promote financial literacy in women (Eg: 50,000 crore saved in bank-linkage programme)

4) Help raise voice of women & ensure mobility

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① Uneven geographical spread – More prevalent in southern states especially Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra.

② Rising loan defaults – NPA cases have increased as women lack training & effective capacity

③ Other challenges include lack of mobilization due to caste bias and skill mismatch with upcoming areas of economy

Way Ahead

To truly leave no women behind & cover 10 crore rural women, NRLM should incorporate dedicated training programmes.

Reforms like eSHAKTI (digitization) and SHG fund are steps in right direction. Sonchiraiya also provides an urban market for SHGs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत की स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली में गहरी जड़ें जमा चुकी समस्याओं को केवल डिजिटल रूपांतरण से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Do you agree with the view that the deep-rooted problems in India's school education system cannot be solved by digital transformation alone? (Answer in 250 words) 15

COVID-19 exacerbated digital adoption across all sectors as we went under lockdown. Education particularly ed-tech sector saw huge boom with digital platforms, MOOC (massive open online courses) or simple teaching whatsapp groups, it was ensured that learning continues.

However ASER report that showed that one-third students did not have mobile phone access and half of students did not have opportunity for usage expose challenges.

Other challenges of ed-tech

↳ Lack of infrastructure (internet, power, computer)

↳ content quality is often poor

↳ small children may not know how to best access the technology (digital divide, gender divide, class divide noted by oxfam inequality)

↳ Need to train teachers

Thus, it cannot completely solve deep-rooted challenges like

(i) teacher apathy (Eg: Muzaffarnagar, Kathua)

(ii) content challenges and lack of multi-disciplinary approach

(iii) rote learning culture

(iv) high drop-out rates (at higher levels)

(v) foundational literacy poor (Eg: 20% can read text - ASER)

(vi) poor infrastructure in government schools (Eg: in small schools, classes are combined for say 1st - 3rd class students)

(vii) low funds (~2.9% of GDP expenditure)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

While digital can solve some issues like personalized content, data driven monitoring, reaching last mile but more fundamental reforms are needed —

(i) Effective teacher training
(Eg: NISHTHA portal)

(ii) Curriculum redefining
(Eg: NCFS NCF)

(iii) Teaching in vernacular language
(Eg: 3 language formulae)

(iv) Inter-disciplinary approach
(Eg: Academic Bank of credit)

Thus, we should now implement NEP 2020 without any political bias at all states, which addresses these challenges.

18. भारत में कमजोर वर्गों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता और पारदर्शिता पर प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Examine the impact of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) on the effectiveness and transparency of welfare schemes for the vulnerable sections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

DBT is hailed as marquee initiative championed through JAM trinity as shining example of financial inclusion & digital public infrastructure during G20.

Impact

(1) Effectiveness

↳ Rs 2.4 lakh crore saved as leakages prevented (Economic Survey, 2023)

↳ Directly send money to last mile

↳ Deliver financial inclusion for women, dalits, tribals

↳ Money spent during COVID under Garib Kalyan Yojana led to social security

↳ Effectiveness can be gauged from fact that there is demand for DBT for agricultural subsidies and MSP as well (deficiency price payments)

② Transparency

↳ Both citizen can track bank account balance and Government can check delivery on Public financial Management system

↳ Reduced middlemen and cash trails

↳ online portals for monitoring

↳ Raised accountability as well (Eg: CAG can monitor that in PM-JAY 7.5 lakh accounts are fake

Challenges

↳ Issues of commission and omission (Eg: PM-JAY, Ration Card)

↳ Fake beneficiaries included (dead people also transferred money)

↳ At times, banks stop further payments and try to clear own dues

↳ Digital divide challenge in rural areas

↳ Internet infrastructure challenge in remote areas

↳ Lack of access to mobile phone (to check payments)

↳ Lack of digital literacy

Thus, to overcome this, there should holistic rural infra reforms (Eg: Bharat net 2.0), with training (Eg: IMGDISHA).

Commission & commission be rectified by constantly updating beneficiary list.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. चीन-रूस के बीच गहरे होते रणनीतिक संबंधों को कुछ लोगों ने 'विश्व में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अघोषित गठबंधन' के रूप में वर्णित किया है। यह गठबंधन भारत के राष्ट्रीय हित को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है? भारत को अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनानी चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The deepening China-Russia strategic relationship has been described by some as the 'most consequential undeclared alliance in the world.' How can this alliance impact India's national interest? What strategies should India adopt to protect her interests? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Before Ukraine's special military operation (a'ka invasion) Russia and China declared a partnership of no limits. As both countries develop staunch anti-western stand, this alliance is bound to strengthen.

[Effect on India]

1) India has huge dependence on Russia for military equipments, in case of possible conflict at LAC, there are apprehensions of continued Russian support

2) Newer axis are developing including Pakistan; former PM Imran

Khan even visited Moscow on 24th February 2022; this could enhance possiblity of two-front war (China & Pak are already all-weather ally)

3) Reduced space for India in multilateral platforms like SCO, BRICS (Eg: reports of Russia & China making BRICS an anti-western forum)

4) China claiming more proactive role in Global south could deter Indian vision for region (Eg: Iran-Saudi mediation)

5) Effect is already visible in statemate of joint communique over Ukraine war passage (G20)

6) Challenges to Quad & Indo Pacific

Indian strategies

1) At international level

↳ Promote reforms of multilateral forums so that Indian voice be heard (NORMS)

↳ Raise voice for rules based order
↳ Collaborate with like-minded countries (Eg: ASEAN)
↳ Counter chinese debt trap diplomacy with fair, transparent, partner led development projects
↳ Balance Russia, China with strategic autonomy & engage with West

2) At national level
↳ Emphasis on Atmanirbharta to reduce Russian reliance on defence and chinese reliance on imports
↳ Develop economic resilience
↳ Reform defence forces (Eg: Tri-service Command, Agnipath)

Thus, a multi-dimensional policy approach can help address the challenge and help India timely emerge as voice of Global South.

20. भारत ने अपनी वैश्विक स्थिति और विदेशों में छवि को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सॉफ्ट पावर को अपनी विदेश नीति के एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ के रूप में स्थापित कर लिया है। सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों के साथ-साथ इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

India has placed soft power as an important pillar of its foreign policy to enhance its global standing and image abroad. Discuss the statement along with the initiatives taken by the government. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Soft power refers to use of aspects like culture, trade, values, economic connect to influence international relations.

Government Initiatives

1. Promotion of Yoga at international stage and 21st June as Yoga Day

2. 2023 adopted as year of millets (India has largest production & exports in Asia)

3. Promotion of green energy – International Solar Alliance; One Sun, One World One Grid

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4. Creation of coalition of disaster resilient infrastructure (CDRI)

5. Showcased India as mother of democracy for natural, value based connect with comprehensive strategic partners like US, Japan, EU

6. HADR response (Eg: operation Post - Turkey)

7. Project Mausam, creation of Information fusion Center at Gurugram for disaster response

8. created great connect with our diaspora (OCI card, Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas) who act as living ambassadors & lynchpins for Indian cultures & values

9. International Hindi Diwas (recently celebrated along with Fiji)

10. Leveraged religion (Eg: Buddhism) and hosted first Buddhist international conference

11. Showcased Indian values like "Vasudeva Kutumbakam" as force of global good

12. Humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, Sri Lanka ($4bn in 2022)

Certainly, its non-exhaustible list of initiatives given the grand and rich tapestry of our softpower as tool for engaging with world.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2091)

Name of Candidate	Shohani Teberiwal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	995991
Center	Online	Date	07-09-23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारतीय कृषि में जल के अकुशल उपयोग के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण क्या हैं? जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार के उपाय सुझाइए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the reasons behind the inefficient use of water in Indian agriculture? Suggest measures to improve water use efficiency. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Agriculture accounts for 87% for groundwater usage. The water use efficiency for both canal and tubewell irrigation ~~are~~ is less than 40%. Share of micro-irrigation is very little.

Reasons

1. Use of inefficient irrigation methods like flooding of agricultural land

2. Higher share of inefficient methods like tank and tubewell irrigation (>66%) without irrigation scheduling
   - → irrigation & power subsidies
   - → distortion due to MSP, state policies

3. Lack of adoption of micro-irrigation (sprinkler, drip irrigation)
   - → high cost
   - → small land holdings
   - → lack of extension services
   - → lack of education & awareness

Measures

1. Implement PM-Krishi Sinchai Yojana 'Harkhet ko Jal', 'Per Drop, More Crop'
   - → address challenges like lack of adoption due to pervasive subsidies
   - → more fiscal incentive
   - → promote micro irrigation
2. Increase extension services & awareness on improper irrigation like salinization
3. More adoption of practices like irrigation scheduling & smart farming (agri-tech startups)
4. Promote practices like participatory irrigation, watershed development (Ralegaon Siddhi)
5. Leverage command area model

This will help in not only water-use efficiency but also fertilizer use efficiency and help transition to climate smart agriculture (Deccan High Level Principles)

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2. भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) के तहत फूड बास्केट में विविधता लाने के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय लाभ क्या हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the social, economic and environmental benefits of diversifying the food basket under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India has a robust PDS supplying food grains to 80 crore individuals. Current government measures of adding millets to basket (beyond rice, wheat) and fortified food grains will have many benefits.

Social Benefits

1. Address challenges of hidden hunger and malnutrition (Eg: Success in odisha millet initiative)

2. Help support tribal and indigeneous communities who are traditionally millet producers (Eg: G20 representation by tribal women from odisha)

3. Promote ancient cultural practices lost due to Green revolution

4. Have positive health benefits (Eg: low GI index)

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Economic benefits

1. Promote farmers income, as they have higher MSP, but less cost of production (low fertilizer requirement)
2. Help diversify procurement from traditional Northwest region to Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra (major millet producers)
3. Fortified food is cheapest method to address malnutrition (Copenhagen Consensus)

Environmental benefits

1. Reduce adverse impact of high fertilizer & irrigation use by rice & wheat
2. Millets can be grown in hardy soil with low water needs
3. They help to recycle soil nutrients (therefore reverse land degradation)
4. Reduced methane emissions

Beyond PDS, they should be part of food-processing sector as well. Recent private sector initiatives (Eg: Millet Bread) are welcome

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3. क्या पशुधन क्षेत्रक को पुनः सक्रिय करना भारत के किसानों की संधारणीय आजीविका और आय में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने करने की कुंजी हो सकता है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Can re-energising the livestock sector be the key to sustainable livelihood and increasing the income of Indian farmers? Give reasons in support of your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Government plans to double farmers income. Livestock sector which contributes 30% of Agri GVA, employs 08% population, 96% of work done by women is hailed as important for increasing farm income under Integrated Farming System.

This was also recommended by Ashok Dalwai Committee. However, sector faces some challenge & need to reengerize it is important →

Need for re-energising

1. Lack of veterinary support and extension services (in light of rising diseases like Lumpy Skin Disease)
2. Indigeneous variety declining
3. Small, unorganized livestock farmers

↳ Lack of cooperative culture (beyond Amul, Nandini success in south & west India, north India lacks it)

5. Need for more credit support
If these are rectified then →

Promote sustainable livelihood

↳ Address food security, fuel security
↳ Generate newer avenues like bio-fuel
↳ Livestock be used as draught animals
↳ Contribute as local building material (Gobar cakes)

Promote income

↳ Added income source even in vagaries of monsoon
↳ Even cow urine can be sold (Eg: Chattisgarh Nyay model)

Government measures like Gokul Mission, Animal Pandemic Preparedness Initiative, eGopala, Infrastructure fund are step in right direction

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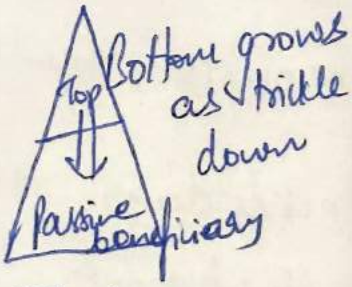
4. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक सुधार के बाद की अवधि में उच्च आर्थिक संवृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप संवृद्धि का लाभ हाशिए पर मौजूद वर्गों तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है, जिससे समावेशी विकास चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बन गया है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Do you agree that high economic growth in the post-reform period has not resulted in growth trickling down to the marginalised sections, rendering inclusive growth a major concern? Justify your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Post LPG reforms, Indian economy, trade grew tremendously. he recorded very high GDP growth.

Positives

↳ Overall poverty has reduced (recent MPI report says 415 mn people exited poverty during 2004-05 to 2019-21)



↳ More opportunities opend up example in agricultural trade, food processing trade

↳ As per Economic Survey, growth and socio-economic development are in convergence

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[Negatives]

- Bottom as mere passive beneficiaries in trickle down & not active stakeholders
- Poverty not reduced commensurately as per low-middle income threshold (thus higher vulnerability for falling back ⊥ economic shock, poor monsoon, healthcare expenditure)
- Trickle down depends on resource collection & redistribution efficiency which has been poor due to leakages & corruption
- Higher inequality (Inequality report of 53% income by 10% top percentile
- low human capital index (0.49 as per world bank)

Thus, an inclusive growth which promotes skill development (Kaushal Vikas), financial inclusion (JAM), healthcare access (PM-JAY) with more jobs in manufacturing (PLI) is needed

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5. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के परिणाम का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। मिशन LiFE वायु प्रदूषण के मुद्दे का समाधान करने में NCAP को कैसे पुनर्जीवित कर सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Evaluate the outcome of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). How can Mission LiFE reinvigorate the NCAP in addressing the issue of air pollution? (Answer in 150 words) 10

National Clean Air Programme was a marquee initiative aimed to control air ~~population~~ pollution. It provided a data driven tracking of major pollutants (CO, NO_2, O_3, PM 2.5, PM 10 particles) through established stations in major cities.

Positives
- ↳ Increased monitoring
- ↳ Data driven model with transparency

Negatives
- ↳ on ground air pollution is not reduced
- ↳ Indian cities like Delhi, Noida, Lucknow, Kanpur remain most polluted cities of world

Role of LIFE

It calls for a lifestyle change which a) bring demand changes, b) bring supply reforms, and c) effect policy decisions.

↳ People can replace old polluting vehicles (scrapping policy)
↳ Public transport be promoted
↳ Promote energy efficiency (Green houses)
↳ Reduced energy consumption (putting fan, light off when not in use)
↳ shift to cleaner fuels

This jan bhagidari will then nudge the industry / farmers to shift to cleaner methods (Eg: use of insitu treatment, biodecomposers of residue treatment).

Hence will reinvigorate fight against air pollution.

6. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र पर वनाग्नि के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। वनाग्नि के खतरे से निपटने में UNEP के फायर रेडी फॉर्मूला के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the impact of wildfires on the ecosystem. Describe the significance of the UNEP's Fire Ready Formula in dealing with the menace of wildfires. (Answer in 150 words) 10

As per Indian State of Forest Reports there were more than more than 3 lakh forest fire incidents between ~~June~~ November 2020 to June 2021. More than 14% of forest land is extremely vulnerable in India.

Recent wildfires in Hawaii, Canada, Greece, Italy bring raised concern on wildfires –

1) Environment impact
- ↳ loss of biodiversity
- ↳ more carbon emission (destructive feedback loop)
- ↳ loss of ecosystem services

2) Economic impact
- ↳ loss of life & livelihood in nearby region (Eg: deaths in Hawaii)
- ↳ tourism potential reduced (Eg: Greece)
- ↳ bio-resources lost
- ↳ high cost of response

3) Social impact
↳ lead to loss of indigeneous cultures & value system
↳ displacement of people

4) Healthcare impact
↳ rise in pollution
↳ more soot, PM2.5 particles in air

UNEP Fire Ready formulae

It calls for a risk-reduction approach and capacity building approach which is a shift from traditional response, relief and recovery mechanism

↳ Creation of fire lines
↳ Use of Early warning system
↳ Active surveillance & monitoring (eg: use of drones, satellites)
↳ Use of traditional & local solutions (Eg: method of ancient Red Indians)
↳ Advanced technology & helicopters use

Thus, countries should incorporate it in their fire-fighting mechanism.

7. हाल ही में, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) ने लघु उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान (SSLV) नामक अपना नया रॉकेट प्रक्षेपित किया। इसके क्या लाभ हैं? आने वाले वर्षों में SSLVs इसरो के लिए कैसे गेम चेंजर सिद्ध हो सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Recently, the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) launched its new rocket called Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV). What are its advantages? How can SSLVs be a game changer for ISRO in the years to come? (Answer in 150 words) 10

ISRO has emerged as leading space research organization competing with international programs with likes of NASA, ESA etc

It has always been innovating in satellite & launch vehicles from GSLV to PSLV to now SSLV, it has added a new feather in its wings.

Advantages

1) Can launch smaller satellites instantaneously without waiting for bulk orders (Eg: GSLV launches combined satellites)

2) The material (launch vehicle) can be recovered & re used

3) Smaller launch vehicles can be built faster with economies of scale

4) With tech transfer (role of IndSPACe mandated by space policy) even private sector can build it as it requires relatively less upfront cost

Game changer

↳ Emerge as satellite launch hub for the region (especially Global South and South Asia) by reducing cost & wait time

↳ Promote wastage reduction and circular economy

↳ Foray into new areas like LEO communications (Eg: Starlink)

↳ Ultimately flourish with cooperation & development of private sector

Thus, Government should continue her support & address any concerns proactively

Don't w anything margi (इस भाग कुछ ना लि

8. बायोपाइरेसी विकासशील विश्व के मौजूदा पारंपरिक ज्ञान के लिए प्रमुख चिंता का कारण क्यों है? भारत सरकार द्वारा मौजूदा पारंपरिक भारतीय ज्ञान की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Why is biopiracy a cause of great concern to the existing traditional knowledge of the developing world? What steps have been taken by the government of India for protecting the existing traditional Indian knowledge? (Answer in 150 words) 10

UN Convention on Biodiversity not only calls for sustainable use of resources but also mandates equal access and benefit sharing.

In contrast, biopiracy refers to using traditional & indigeneous knowledge system and patenting it for commercial uses (Eg: antibiotic properties of turmeric)

Cause of concern

↳ Deprive indigeneous communities from their ~~fare~~ share of resources

↳ Companies claim that they have patented technology (without equal access)

↳ western countries develop their pharma industry at expense of traditional medicine

↳ Hinder development of AYUSH

Steps by Government

1) Implemented Biodiversity Act 2002 and signed CBD conventions with Nagoya & Cartegena Protocol

2) Participated in Kunming - Montreal Declaration which calls for digital sequencing initiative

3) created new AYUSH ministry

4) Traditional System Knowledge Repository

5) Global coordination and leading developing countries with international center at Jamnagar, Gujarat

6) GI tags

Further, Government should ensure that biopiracy is protect and leverage forum like Health20 for raising more awareness.

9. असम राइफल्स को पूर्वोत्तर भारत में सीमा प्रबंधन और उग्रवाद से निपटने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु इस बल के फोकस में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the challenges faced by the Assam Rifles with regard to border management and tackling of insurgency in North-East India? Discuss how these challenges require a reorientation of the force. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recent border infiltration (from Myanmar) and ethnic conflict in Manipur has put the light on Assam Rifles. They are paramilitary force guarding Indo-Myanmar border, reporting to Ministry of Defence.

Challenges

(A) Border Management

↳ Porous border without proper border infrastructure

↳ Instability due to Junta Rule has added challenges (with many states like Mizoram promoting refugee inflow)

↳ Lack of adequate, border technology like CIBMS for BSF)

(B) Insurgency challenges

↳ Perceived as biased by certain indigeneous community (as noted during Kuki-Meiti infighting)

↳ civil society organization have raised concern over human rights violation (AFSPA, Mon killings)

↳ safe havens across border have reduced effectiveness

↳ Guerilla warfare by insurgents

Reorientation

1. More effective collaboration with local police and army offices

2. Training with modern equipments (like light rays laser technology, night goggles, anti-drone system)

3. Sensitivity training about community rights

In this context, we should look at recommendations of Murli Manohar Joshi committee

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10. अंतरिक्ष में शस्त्र स्थापित करने की होड़ अंतरिक्ष को शस्त्रों के संघर्ष का अगला युद्ध क्षेत्र बनाते हुए जल्द ही उस सीमा को पार कर सकती है जहां से वापस लौटना संभव नहीं होगा। अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण के लिए उत्तरदायी संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The race to put weapons in space may soon pass the point of no return making space the next theatre of arms struggle. What are the possible reasons behind the weaponization of space? Discuss its implications. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Tim Marshall in Future of Geography talk about emerging astropolitics as not science fiction but fast emerging reality.

Recent developments like Fractional Orbital Bombardment system (FOBS by china), space force by US, DefSpace by India warn of space weaponization.

Reasons

1. warfare is changing and technology is playing a leading role (eg: Starlink in Russia-Ukraine conflict)

2. First movers advantage will help determine hegemony in current G2 geopolitical conflict

3. Earlier militarization of space (example use for defence communication

satellite) has naturally evolved to Anti-satellite tests to now weaponization

4. As space exploration advances and we push for man on moon, mars & beyond, space will emerge as new frontier, hence weaponization

5. Threat of resource misuse (Eg: critical minerals) make country like US, China to develop space force

Implications

1. Heightened geopolitical tensions and potential sputnik moment

2. Rise of space debris & impact on civilian programs

3. Race to the bottom for global hegemony

4. Rising inequity in warfare capability

India through Mission DefSpace, Defence space Research organization, Shakti test ensure that it produces deterrent capability.

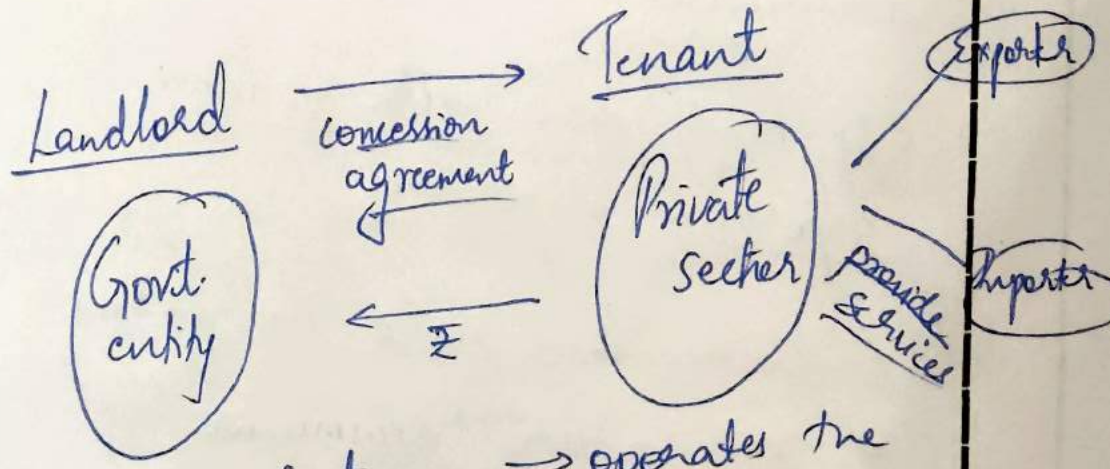
margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. हाल ही में, जवाहरलाल नेहरू पत्तन (JNP) भारत का पहला 100% लैंडलॉर्ड पोर्ट बन गया है। लैंडलॉर्ड पोर्ट मॉडल से आप क्या समझते हैं? पत्तनों के प्रबंधन में प्रयुक्त विभिन्न मॉडल कौन-से हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNP) recently became the first 100% Landlord Port of India. What do you understand by the Landlord Port model? What are the different models employed in the management of ports? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently launched/enacted Major Ports (MoP) Act amends the provisions for governance of our ports to include better models like Landlord Port model

About Landlord Port Model



→ Owns the Port
→ Receive royalty from services
→ Supervisory role

→ operates the port
→ provides service delivery
→ ensure maintenance

Benefits

- Reduced government interference
- Increased port-handling efficiency, reduced turnaround time
- Promote private sector initiatives (Eg: Logistics Service Port by NSDL appreciated by world bank)
- Bring in best-in-class management techniques
- Effectively deal with private exports & importers
- Government role in form of regulator (minimum government & maximum governance)
- Ease of doing business

Other models

1. Joint ownership of ports

2. Complete state ownership

3. Private ownership of port

Given Maritime Vision 2030, and our aim for $2 Tn exports (95% trade by volume through seas), Government should further expand the model for remaining 11 major ports, after studying the positive effects & challenges, if any.

It would further push India as a major manufacturing hub as world shifts to friendshoring in reglobalized world.

12. भारत में कृषि मशीनीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई कृषि मशीनीकरण पर उप-मिशन (SMAM)) योजना के प्रदर्शन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Analyse the performance of the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) scheme launched to promote farm mechanization in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Mechanization refers to use to modern machines in agriculture life cycle. Government initiative of a sub-mission is dedicated effort

Positives

- Pushed machine adoption (currently at 40-50%)
- Provide financial incentives for farmers
- Large farmers have benefitted and helped increased agricultural productivity
- Reduced labour cost and time delays

Challenges

- Mechanization is synonymous to tractorization and other

modern machines for sowing, harvesting have not been adopted

↳ Regional variations, with more success in Punjab & Haryana belt

↳ Not benefitted small & Marginal farmers with small land holdings (average land holding at 1.08 ha - 2016 data)

↳ Lack of commensurate extension services

↳ overall informal credit is high at 30% affecting adoption of machines since high capital cost is needed

Way Ahead

1. Promote land pooling, FPOs (farmer producer organisations), cooperatives for economics of scale

2. Create more awareness

about use of machines and probable shift to food-processing (allied sector)

3. Address high capital cost concerns and ensure holistic reforms in subsidy mechanism (direct income transfer can help farmers make customized right choices - Ashok Gulati)

4. Expand extension services.

5. Promote specific technologies within mission like drones which bring immediate benefits for farmers.

As India aims for "developed" aspirations, our salvation will not come only through manufacturing sector promotion or services, agriculture too needs to be modernized.

13. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक की अप्रयुक्त क्षमता का दोहन करने और इसके सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में डिजिटलीकरण की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Discuss the potential of digitization in harnessing the untapped potential of the food processing sector and resolving the challenges that it faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Food processing sector is hailed as sunrise sector by government, recording double-digit growth, employing 7.5 mn people and huge contribution to Agri & manufacturing GVA & exports.

Untapped Potential

- CII report says that it can generate additional 9mn jobs by 2030 and attract FDI in billions of dollars (consider I2U2 food park deal of $2 bn)
- It can help to boost export products significantly if quality concerns are handled and wastages reduced
- It will help absorb workforce from agriculture

- It will lead to modernization of both agriculture & rural sector (Eg: consider development in Food Parks region Eg: Haridwar Patanjali)
- Promote newer food varieties (Eg:- Millets Bread)

Challenges

- Unorganized nature — 51 lakh people in unorganized units
- Lack of backward and forward linkages (Eg: cold chain infrastructure)
- Small agricultural land holding reduce economies of scale
- Lack of market information
- Lack modern facilities & equipment
- Lack of testing, grading, Quality Check (QC) facilities
- Lack of credit support
- Lack skilled workforce

Role of technology

- Make sector more formalized for active government intervention with data driven policy
- More agri-tech startups will be crowded-in (Eg: SAMMATI scheme of Karnataka and FRUITS portal)
- Reduced wastage in supply chain with effective monitoring
- Provide financial inclusion and credit inclusion (fintech)
- Provide market information and shift from supply driven marketing to demand based production
- Effectively ensure quality check mechanism

PLI scheme, formalization scheme and even states efforts like UP MPI policy are step in right direction

14. भारत में भू-अभिलेखों के आधुनिकीकरण का क्या महत्व है? इस आलोक में राष्ट्रीय जेनेरिक दस्तावेज पंजीकरण प्रणाली (NGDRS) की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

What is the significance of land record modernization in India? In this light, state the features of the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS). (Answer in 250 words) 15

Government has been promoting land records modernization through schemes like Digital Land Records Modernization Programme, ULPIN (Bhoo-Aadhar), Swamitva scheme, Model Conclusive Land Titling.

Significance

1) For Government

- → Effect data monitoring & targeted policy intervention (GIS tracking)
- → Increased tax collection
- → Reduced court cases (>5 crore currently)
- → Formalised registration & reduced benami transaction

2) For Individual landowner

- Better credit access and affordability
- Reduced land disputes with clarity of documents
- More voice for vulnerable who are exploited by middlemen (inclusive growth & equity)
- Promote land pooling

3) For Economy

- Promote new initiatives like land banks
- Capture right potential of real estate
- Reduce inefficiency & ease of doing business (reduced land acquisition delay)

National Generic Document Registration System

↳ Digitization of land revenue department

↳ standardized process for land registration

↳ facilitate easy access to land documents

Thus, it will catapulate Indian society and economy from traditional feudal issues and shift towards modern Atmanirbharat Bharat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' की शुरुआत से ही प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग ने इसकी सफलता में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस योजना को अधिक किसान-अनुकूल बनाने के लिए और क्या बदलाव किए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The use of technology has played a key role in the success of the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' since its inception. Discuss. What further changes can be incorporated to make the scheme more farmer-friendly? (Answer in 250 words) 15

PM-Fasal Bima Yojana is a unique ~~credit~~ crop insurance scheme aimed to protecting farmers from crop loss and damage creating a safety unit in rural economy.

Use of technology

1. Digital platform can be used for registration (providing fast access)
2. Online portal has added transparency & accountability
3. Technology be used for claim settlement
4. Remote sensing, drone facilities used for calculating crop losses & damage

Further changes needed

Recently Government had constituted a committee to study declining registrations (less than 2 crore).

Some challenges are –

- State governments have opted out
- Many times insurance schemes are announced later after sowing
- Delay in settlement by companies
- Insurance companies office are not present in remote village
- Tussle over claims calculation

Further changes

① Nudge state governments for nation-wide scheme adoption for more access to farmers

(2) Adopt Beed formulae for increased effectiveness of scheme

(3) Promotion of drones, satellite data for claims settlement

(4) Strict monitoring of private insurance schemes operating in rural areas

(5) Nudge pvt companies for CSR fund to be used in place of income generation

(6) Crop insurance should be announced well in advance

(7) More awareness among farmers

(8) Can be linked with other programs like NRLM (SHG), Gram Swaraj for convergence with other rural initiatives. (Eg: women SHG can promote scheme awareness)

These steps in addition to committee recommendations should be adopted.

16. चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन भारत में महिलाओं के जीवन को बदलने और उनकी पूर्ण क्षमता को उजागर करने का सामर्थ्य रखता है। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Discuss how the transition towards renewable energy has the potential to transform the lives of women in India and unlock their potential. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India under Panchamitra Commitments aims for 50% share of non-fossil fuel in energy mix. According to UNESCO report, women are disproportionately impacted by climate change (Eg: food for sex in Africa).

Thus, renewable transition will not only mitigate climate change impact but also help to better adapt and transform their lives.

- Shift from polluting energy sources like wood, cow-dung cakes, coal which will reduce health cost
- Save time from collecting wood in forests if renewable energy is readily available (Eg: solar in farms)

- Innovative methods like Solar Cooker, Solar heater will provide affordable solutions
- It will thus, open newer avenues like Solar crop (PM-KUSUM, Component-A); agriculture already undergoing feminization
- It will boost circular economy & effective waste utilization (Eg: Gobardhan (bio fuel) which will address fuel shortage concerns

However, there are some challenges like high cost of adoption, lack of awareness, land-use change constraints (in agriculture) which needs to be addressed.

Further, Government can

leverage the G20 Energy Transition working Group document on 'compendium of best practices' followed in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil etc.

New methods like "energy as a service", 'concession agreements', micro-entrepreneur model ensuring repair & maintenance can act as model methods for faster adoption.

Thus, green energy will not only promote new jobs, reduce disaster risks but at whole adapt to a ~~modern~~ more modern, cleaner, future fueled by renewables.

17. जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत द्वारा भुखमरी और कुपोषण दूर करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों में कैसे वृद्धि कर रहा है? 2030 तक शून्य भुखमरी प्राप्त करने की भारत की प्रतिबद्धता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

How does climate change exacerbate the challenges that India faces in eliminating hunger and malnutrition? Discuss in the context of India's commitment to achieve zero hunger by 2030. (Answer in 250 words) 15

IPCC has given red warning on climate change. It effects our food & nutrition security.

Already India has high incidents of stunting (~32%), wasting (~19%), under-weight (~36%) children below age of 5. More than 50% women are anaemic. Food inflation is causing affordability challenge.

Exacerbated by climate change

- As per ICAR study, productivity of rice, wheat will decline
- As per IPCC, 1°C rise in temperature declines production by 5MMT
- Pest infestation will increase (due to rising heats)

-) zoonotic diseases and farm diseases (like mosaic virus) will increase & effect crop

-) land degradation & desertification will reduce arable land (UNCCD)

-) rising temperature will cause heat wave affecting harvesting (Eg: rabi crop destruction due to March heat wave)

-) Vagaries of monsoon will increase (Eg: paddy destruction in Haryana)

-) More disasters like floods & droughts will impact food security

-) Reservoir level reduction will affect irrigation facilities

-) livestock sector impacted (feed stock)

Further with displacement and hazards of disasters induced by climate, challenges will increase.

Thus, it affects agriculture, livestock, fisheries (deadly too in oceans) directly. Further vulnerability of poor to cope from disaster will exacerbate climate challenge

India is committed to SDG-1, therefore we must —

(i) implement National Plan on Sustainable Agriculture

(ii) Research for climate resilient seeds

(iii) Promote millets

(iv) Localize disaster risk reduction

(v) Innovative methods be used —
→ Integrated farming
→ Integrated Land Use Management
→ Integrated Pest Management

(vi) Use food fortification as low hanging fruit (Copenhagen Consensus)

We must act now !!

18. डिजिटल ट्विन प्रौद्योगिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसे अपनाने के लाभ और चुनौतियां क्या हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

What do you understand by digital twin technology? What are the benefits and challenges in its adoption? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Digital twin is an advanced technology that allows to replicate on-ground, physical model into its digital avatar.

It is an Industry-4.0 application that allows factory managers, operating executives to develop a bird's eye view and ensure constant monitoring.

Further with IoT and massive machine-to machine communication coupled with AI, ML, cloud computing the digital twin provides real-time visiblity of ground conditions.

Benefits

1) For effective monitoring & control of shop floor of industry
2) for data analytics and predictive analytics
3) Help to transition to advanced manufacturing techniques like just-in-time
4) Help to run simulations for new innovations & disruptions

Beyond industry, it can also be used in government. Example, Digital water model for catchment monitoring.

GATI-SHAKTI using GIS technology mapping physical & social infrastructure.

Challenges

1. Expensive and highly capital intensive
2. Need simultaneous investment in linked technologies like IoT, AI, ML for continued monitoring
3. Lead to job losses
4. Susceptible to cyber attacks
5. Need tech education and digital literacy for workers

Overall benefits trumps challenges which can be overcome. Further, it's now fast becoming reality in US and China India should adopt while ensuring skill development of workforce

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु किए गए अनेक प्रयासों के बावजूद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लिए यह एक मुख्य चुनौती बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Terrorism financing continues to remain a major challenge for the international community despite several efforts to curb it. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

In recently held, No Money for Terror Conference and UN meeting at Mumbai & Delhi, several challenges, traditional & new were discussed

Current methods not enough

FATF guidelines, UN sanctions committee, national security agencies (FBI, R&AW), raising awareness (since 9/11, 26/11) terror financing continues →

(i) piecemeal efforts (Eg: UN convention on Terrorism not adopted)

(ii) ideological differences and lack of action against state sponsorship (Eg: US providing F-16 to Pakistan)

(iii) politicization of UN sanctions committee (by china)

(iv) continuation of safe havens

(v) organized criminal networks linkages not broken

Newer challenges are emerging

↳ Rise of social media platforms used for radicalization, raising funds, recruitment

↳ Dark web browsers like Tor

↳ Proliferation of crypto currencies (crypto Report 2023 notes ISIL use of facebook to share crypto)

↳ Globalization leading to complex money laundering networks

↳ Difficulty to prevent idol smuggling

↳ Rising extremism in Afghanistan leading to narco-terrorism (Taliban) (noted by World Drugs Report of UNODC)

Way Ahead

(i) Stop double-talk on curbing terrorism

(ii) make states promoting terrorism more accountable (NORMS — UNSC reforms)

(iii) reforms in FATF (more transparency & inclusivity needed)

(iv) global coordination on new technology challenges (Eg: NFT)

We should adopt the Delhi Declaration in letter & spirit.

20. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) में होने वाली प्रगति से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से अवसरों के साथ-साथ चुनौतियों में भी वृद्धि होगी। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) will progressively multiply the opportunities as well as challenges from the national security perspective. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Turing test provided that machine gains intelligence (AI) if it can mimic human decision making and it would be difficult to distinguish its analytics from that of a person.

Current advancements include generative platforms, use in hybride warfare, cybersecurity developments

Opportunities

↳ Defence forces can simulate their war strategies Eg: possible Taiwan invasion & impact on India at LAC)

↳ Enhance monitoring & surveillance at borders

↳ Track border movement (combine AI with satellite data)

↳ Provide more advanced defence equipments (Eg: cruise missiles)

↳ Effect logistics sharing with like minded countries in Indo Pacific (Eg: BECA with USA)

Challenges

↳ Misuse for radicalization (Eg: echo chamber, untransparent algorithms on facebook)

↳ China has immensly invested in AI and has made PHPs & even own Chat-GPT model like Wudao, Ernie (by Baidu)

↳ In economy, job loss could lead to internal conflicts with a demographic dividend converting to disaster

↳ Cybersecurity can be effected if AI is trained for finding loopholes in security architecture.

Way Ahead

DRDO should invest in AI capabilities. Business 20 and fora like GPAI (Global Partnership for AI) should be leveraged by India for rules setting & creating "risk based framework"